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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Democrats See Some Solace In R. I. Overturn

Say Personal and Local Issues as Important as the New Deal

Give Their Reasons

Find Congressional Fight Especially Beset by Other Complexities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8—Instead of constituting a clean-cut, direct repudiation of President Roosevelt's policies, the Republican sweep in Rhode Island, while reflecting a probable trend away from the New Deal, stands forth today as signally complicated by local, racial and personal issues.

Analysis of the First District in the sober aftermath of the election reveals a host of down-to-earth, near-to-home issues, that the nation at large has not seemed to grasp in its acclaim of this vote as solely a profound and solemn referendum on the New Deal.

Judge Charles F. Risk, Republican Representative-elect, and his defeated Democratic opponent, Antonio Prince, State Treasurer, took the stump and declared the paramount issue was repudiation or indorsement of the New Deal. The press and the Republican Party have generally been swift to accept this simplified version of the election. Even the Democrats have bowed before it.

Maze of Issues Arises

But as extraordinary a maze of local and personal issues as ever distinguished and beclouded an election is disclosed to have intruded between the voters and consideration of the New Deal. In addition to his indorsement of the New Deal, Prince is revealed to have lost votes in all probability on the following considerations:

1. At no time did he receive the active support of Democratic leader, Thomas P. McCoy, reputed political boss of the district's single biggest voting bailiwick, Pawtucket. McCoy had opposed Prince in the Democratic Congressional Convention.

2. Prince was personally unpopular with labor, according to George Reddy, spokesman for the United Textile Workers Union, representing 20,000 voters in the first district. Labor in convention several years ago refused to indorse Prince alone of all the candidates on the Democratic slate.

The Wall Against Prince

Prince, as Governor Theodore Green's candidate, inherited all labor's animosity for Green, which Reddy claims to be very intense.

3. Prince, a French Roman Catholic, was forced to combat a whispering campaign against his alleged connection with a religious issue that has long vexed the Blackstone Valley.

4. Many protestants and Irish Roman Catholics were allegedly opposed to Prince because of growing resentment over the number of French and Italians obtaining state offices.

5. The American Legion was behind Risk as a matter of personal loyalty, Risk having been a popular post commander. One spokesman of the Legion declared that organization would have supported Risk had he been Republican or Democrat.

6. Mr. Prince was reputedly far less personable, far less the "mixer" than was Judge Risk.

Not So Bad, Reddy Says

When it is realized that Prince was thus handicapped by personal, political, religious, racial and fraternal opposition within the district alone, the present election was, according to Mr. Reddy, a signally poor barometer of popular attitude toward national policies.

Thomas McMahon, president of the UTW, speaking for 20,000 voters, lashed out at press reports that the Rhode Island election was indicative of Labor's attitude toward the New Deal.

"This election," he said, "in no way represents a swing on the part of the industrial wage earner away from the New Deal. The defeat of Prince was accomplished on solely state issues. Defections and a multitude of local issues entered into the downfall of the Democratic candidate. The textile workers of this State are 100 per cent behind Roosevelt."

Labor Generally Loyal

Mr. Reddy conceded that the effect of the processing tax on the textile industry of the State may have influenced a portion of labor, but he insisted that the rank and file of the workers still assess the New Deal, with its Wagner Labor Bill, its social security measure and its wage legislation, as a net boon to labor.

The crushing Republican victories in Central Falls, which has been Democratic since before Harding, and in Newport, which elected a Republican mayor for the first time

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G. O. P. Victor

By a Staff Artist

Charles F. Risk
Representative-Elect From Rhode Island

U. S. Institution Refuses Loans On Italian Exports

'Unsettled Conditions' Are Given as Reason at Export-Import Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Because of "general unsettled conditions," the Export-Import Bank, a government institution for the stimulus of exports, will consider no loans on exports with Italy as destination.

The policy is frankly laid down because of war threats. Quite possibly similar prohibitions would be placed on loans to other areas, but none have yet arisen acutely.

Ethiopia is in no position to float any appreciable purchases here. In the case of Italy, numerous American firms doing a regular business with Italian customers, have requested loans to cover cotton exports up to a substantial part of regular sales. In no instance has the Italian Government been involved, attachés of the Export-Import Bank insist.

No Direct Connection

There is no evidence that the loan applications from American firms, which have been coming in for many months, are directly connected with the threatened hostilities. In all cases American firms have been regularly selling cotton to Italy for many years, and were apparently attempting to use the new facilities of the Export-Import Bank. They found their trade this year severely threatened by Italy's foreign exchange difficulties as well as its deliberate attempt to expand cotton substitutes, such as wood fiber.

Last year the American export of cotton to Italy, much diminished, amounted to 600,000 bales. In the coming crop year, it is estimated as unlikely to exceed 300,000 bales. Under these circumstances and quite apart from any war threat, American cotton factors sought any means of safeguarding their old trade.

They were refused, and the reason given by the Export-Import Bank was, as quoted, "general unsettled conditions," which is a diplomatic way of referring to the war menace.

Quasi—Embargo

The refusal might be described as an "embargo" on shipments of war materials, although this is accurate only in a very limited sense. Any Italian purchasers who can find their own cash or credit can buy all they like, and the Federal Government has no way of stopping them unless and until new legislation passes Congress.

It was simply the unpromising commercial character of an Italian loan today which caused the Export-Import Bank decision, and no peace-

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Interest Bill Cut In Australia While Debt Burden Mounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Official figures show that Australia's interest bill, which worked out on a per capita basis, at £10 11d. in 1930-31, has been reduced to £7 12s. 1d. in 1935. Meanwhile, payments by Commonwealth and State Governments into the national sinking fund have been increasing steadily—from £3,540,000 a year in 1922-23, to £8,500,000 in 1935.

In the last five years the public debt of the Commonwealth and six states has increased by an average of £27,503,000 a year, and is being paid off by the National Debt Commission at an average rate of £7,848,000 a year. But in that period the total interest burden has fallen from £65,280,000 in 1930-31 to £50,990,000 in 1935.

Provision is made under the Financial Agreement, which is now part of the Commonwealth Constitution, for each loan as it is issued to be redeemed by sinking fund payments—in 53 years if for ordinary purposes, and in 33 years if for postal works.

The national debt of Australia, internal and external, has increased by £136,525,000 since 1930, not including the £12,500,000 loan issued in June, 1935. The total indebtedness was £1,100,597,198 in 1930. It is now £1,237,122,393.

Bond Issues for Employment Cause Comparison of Methods Of Curley and 'Kingfish' Long

Job Hunters Who Thronged Louisiana Capitol in 1928 Matched Today in Massachusetts—Taxpayers Show Serious Qualms Over Situation

"Will Governor Curley follow in the footsteps of Huey Long?"

That was the question State House observers debated today while awaiting final action from the House of Representatives on the last portion of the Governor's bond issue proposal. If it passes—as most observers today expected it would—it is expected to demonstrate the political fundamental that political power which gives patronage over jobs as well as funds to spend on new improvements, pyramids power, making opposition increasingly difficult. This theory of political maneuvering led many today to draw a parallel between the situation in Louisiana a decade ago when Huey Long began his ascent to power, and the present condition in Massachusetts.

Take the matter of jobs.

Seven years ago, job seekers stormed the steps of the Louisiana State Capitol, milled through legislative corridors, even overflowed into the executive chambers where Huey Long had centralized the State's control over employment.

Comparison of Conditions

Today, they were doing the same thing beneath the gilded dome of the Bay State's colonial State House. In fact, the State House corridors were so congested by job seekers that Gov. James M. Curley proposed to move his special employment service a half mile away to the new Public Works Building.

This action of the Governor caused State House observers to draw a piquant parallel between the bond issues passed in part by the Massachusetts legislators and those highway bond issues upon which the Louisiana "Kingfish" rode into public favor a decade ago.

Louisiana's bill called for the expenditure of $30,000,000 for roads and the employment of thousands of idle citizens. Massachusetts, following tradition, is a bit more conservative. Mr. Curley has only $17,500,000 to spend and 20,000 jobs to hand out.

In Louisiana, the jobs that followed in the wake of the bond issues were used to build up a political machine. Today the Massachusetts Association of Taxpayers saw the same purpose in the Curley bond issue.

Louisiana is now said to have one of the finest road systems in the country (although the opponents of the Kingfish insist that many of the localities that did not support Mr. Long have never been linked in with this system).

Strengthened Prestige

Yet, it has been commonly reported that the taxpayers' money used for the Long projects went to job-hungry relatives and friends of state legislators and state officials, all promising to strengthen the prestige of Mr. Long at the polls.

To State House observers, the parallel between Louisiana and Massachusetts is extending the idea rather far, perhaps too far. But little doubt is generally expressed but what the Governor has obtained autocratic control of agencies engaged in the hiring of so-called emergency workers.

The head of the Public Works Department, having supervision over the highway projects, is a Curley

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, Aug. 8

Tax Evasion—Board Finds Mitchell Guilty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank of New York, was yesterday found guilty of fraudulent tax evasion in 1929 and 1930 by the Board of Tax Appeals. The board decided that previous acquittal of Mr. Mitchell on four criminal counts by a district court did not preclude his later conviction in civil fraud proceedings.

The board therefore reversed the court judgment on three counts, ordering Mr. Mitchell to pay about $1,100,000 in back taxes.

The board's decision is subject to court appeal.

Laval Economies—Cabinet Crisis Threatens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—So intense a crisis has developed from protests against the economy decrees, that the Cabinet's future is now thought to be seriously threatened. There was hope, it is true, that the striking ship crews could be brought to compromise, so that the steamships Champlain and Lafayette of the French Line might sail. The arsenals were also under control after serious rioting.

But general unrest remained. Socialists and Communists were reported gaining support in unexpected quarters for their campaign against the Cabinet's "super-deflation." The franc remained steady through British as well as French control operations, but the cry for devaluation and reflation gathered strength.

Much is said to depend on whether Premier Laval's measures for reducing the cost of living bring measurable success by November. Otherwise, the pressure for the New Deal type alternative to stringent economy will place the Cabinet in jeopardy.

Federal Lendings—Put Under Budget Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt placed seven independent lending agencies under supervision of the budget bureau today, for close and unified scrutiny of their operations.

They are the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Danzig—Conciliatory Toward Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The trade deadlock between Poland and the Free City of Danzig today appeared on its way to solution. Antoni Roman, Polish minister to Sweden and specialist on Polish-Danzig customs questions, arrived at Danzig to open negotiations with that city, following conversations with Poland's Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck.

Danzig was reported to have again closed its frontier to duty-free German goods—thus withdrawing a move of discrimination against Poland. Meanwhile, Poland was expected to rescind its second customs duty levied on goods imported through Danzig, which had been applied as a retaliatory measure.

Customs duties disturb neighbors: Page 1.

Foulois—Resigns as Air Corps Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The long-standing dispute between the War Department and the House Military Committee over the supplies purchasing policy of Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois ended today with his resignation as chief of the army air corps.

A. F. of L.—Supports Labor Racket Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—All energies of the American Federation of Labor will be formally thrown behind New York's racket inquiry within a week. A committee of labor leaders was yesterday designated to call on the inquiry director, Thomas E. Dewey. Extermination of labor racketeering, they will assure him, would be an incalculable service to labor. An independent inquiry along this line is to be conducted by the federation, and its gleanings are to be offered to Mr. Dewey.

Anglo-Japanese—Trade Discussions to Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A thorough scrutiny by Britain and Japan of their mutual relations—political, economic and naval—is in prospect for this autumn. It was disclosed today that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, en route to China by way of Canada, will stop off at Tokyo for comprehensive discussions. The mutual ambassadors of both nations will be present.

Thence, Sir Frederick goes to China for an economic survey there, on behalf of British commercial interests.

Reich—Campaign Against Freemasonry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—With the dissolution of Free Mason lodges in Saxony and Leipzig on Saturday, the final termination of the Masonic organization in Germany will be complete. With this announcement, Reichführer

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Federal Cash Flows in Upon Massachusetts

Approved PWA Projects Cover Wide Variety of Improvements

Boston Today—*also sees*—Labor finding Wagner bill great aid in getting new members — Closed hearing on El removal proposal forced open by protesting crowds—House Republicans insist on adjournment by Saturday—Ways and Means Committee demand department heads appear on budget issue.

Cash Flow—Massachusetts Shares in Federal Shower

A full stream of the National Administration's flow of relief cash was turned on Massachusetts today. Arthur G. Rotch, WPA head, announced that already this week 100 Works Progress Administration projects have been approved here and now go to Washington. These will have a total cost of $3,000,000.

Simultaneously, Col. Theodore B. Parker, acting PWA chief, revealed that 12 PWA projects for nine Massachusetts cities and towns were finally approved today. The Federal Government's share of these projects is $921,000. With the 55 per cent contributions from the local communities the total expenditure represented will add up to nearly $2,000,000.

Cities and towns benefiting are: Lincoln, school building; Stoneham, armory; Shelburne, school gymnasium; Medway, fire and police station and high school buildings; Edgartown, court house; Milford, sewage disposal plant; Concord, public works building and gymnasium; Reading, water works; Swansea, water works.

United—Employers Cancel Labor Disputes Bill Test

New England employers today expressed themselves as quite revamped in their opinion of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes law. A month ago when the President signed the bill (giving labor unions new protection, preserving their rights of collective bargaining) employers gazed upon it with indignation, prepared to summon lawyers for a constitutional test at the first opportunity.

But no harmful results came—the Uxbridge strike couldn't be traced to the act, nor even the Beggs & Cobb Winchester walkout. So employers are about unanimous in calling the measure harmless—at least in present results. And, main point of all, there'll be no constitutional test made, so far as New England is concerned, it appears.

But cotton, wool, boot and shoe union leaders hail the measure as their "biggest popularizer ever." The depression brushed a good many members out of their unions. This act is giving them new confidence, and armed with it, they are now planing new campaigns to win these members back.

U. T. W. reports big gains in membership: Page 2.

El Plan—Open Hearing Granted After Protests

Inside Room 433, State House, today, 20 members of the joint legislative Committee on Metropolitan Af-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

When 'No Propaganda' Was Pledged

Wide World

Maxim Litvinoff Cordell Hull
Representatives of the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. Drew Up Agreement on Which New Protest Against "Red" Propaganda May Be Based

Harrison Orders Full Speed Ahead For New Tax Bill

Senate Committee Ends Hearings and Goes Into Executive Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Despite warnings from organized business that recovery will be hampered by the enactment of new tax laws at this time, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, gave orders today to the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is chairman, for full speed ahead with executive consideration of the bill.

The committee wound up its public hearings in an atmosphere indicating that important changes may be written into the House-approved bill before it is presented to the Senate.

In an especially precarious position as the result of attacks both by the administration spokesmen and by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is the provision for an excess profits tax which the House wrote into the bill as a substitute for President Roosevelt's proposed graduated corporation income tax hitting hardest at the largest firms.

Attacked on Two Fronts

Ellsworth C. Alvord, former Special Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, today described the excess-profits tax on corporate earnings as "capricious, inequitable and uncertain." The chamber has also disagreed with the Administration's views on the merits of a graduated income tax.

Arguments that organized business is making against the bill may be summarized as follows:

That the determining factors in producing revenues are not high rates but the amount of taxable incomes and the volume of taxable business activities. Without industrial recovery the American tax system will produce little additional revenue although rates be drastically increased.

That the proposed revenue from the bill, "optimistically" placed at $270,000,000, would do practically

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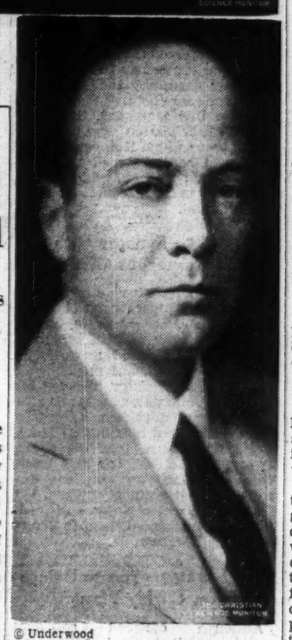

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William C. Bullitt
U. S. Ambassador to the Soviets

Danzig-Polish Customs Battle Near Settlement

Berlin's Failure to Back National Socialists Hinted at Warsaw

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 8—A speedy clearing up of the Polish-Danzig customs-currency dispute is expected here today as the result of the conciliatory attitude displayed by the Free City.

Antoni Roman, Polish Minister to Sweden, who is a specialist on Polish-Danzig questions, arrived at Danzig today to begin negotiations with representatives of the Free City, following a long talk with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck yesterday.

Meanwhile, it is reported here that the Danzig-German frontier

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Red' Protest In Preparation At Washington?

Communist International Stirs Lively Interest on Propaganda Issue

Hull Kept Informed

Ambassador Bullitt Forwarding Proceedings at Moscow for Possible Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—A forceful protest to the Soviet Union against propagandist activities under the Comintern—Communist International—now in session at Moscow, on the charge that it violates the Roosevelt-Litvinoff agreements, seems definitely in sight. It is, in a manner of speaking, already being prepared.

Officials here will not say that they have finally made up their minds to protest, but they are prepared officially to admit great concern. They examine the daily proceedings of the Comintern, forwarded by Ambassador William Christian Bullitt, with the sole objective of a protest in view. When the conference has concluded, and all the reports are in hand, the ultimate decision will be made, and in all probability a protest forwarded.

Point at Issue

So sweeping was the Litvinoff pledge against propaganda that the State Department feels fully confident of bringing a strong case against the Soviet Union on the basis of the Comintern meeting.

The most relevant passage in the Roosevelt - Litvinoff correspondence, as of Nov. 16, 1933, bound the Soviet in these direct and all inclusive words:

"To prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group, which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories, or possessions."

The Communist International is an "organization or group," now active on the territory of the Soviet Union, thus falling under terms of this agreement.

Working From Inside

In the early part of its present session, at which numbers of American Communists are present, the Comintern's executive committee reported instructions to its members which seemed clearly to aim at either overthrow or preparation for overthrow of the political or social order of the United States. This report thus defined the duties of American Communists:

"But in order further to widen its influence among the workers, the masses of the party must grow and strengthen its position in a number of trade union movements, and must more energetically than before carry on the struggle for the creation of a wide party movement among workers and farmers so as to form a coalition of all worker organizations against the bourgeoisie."

This, plus a great deal of other evidence, is taken to indicate the intent of the Comintern.

It's Up to U. S. S. R.

It will be noticed that it is not necessary for the American Government to prove a financial or other connection between the Soviet Government and the Communist International.

A specific pledge was also taken in the Roosevelt-Litvinoff letters to refrain from governmental propaganda, but the citation given above binds the U. S. S. R. not to permit any organization or group of the type in question even to form, reside, or be active on Russian soil.

The first point of the Roosevelt-Litvinoff agreement on propaganda was almost equally sweeping, with the Soviets agreeing:

"To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories, or possessions."

Is Force Called For?

The only hitch in this diplomatic chain is to prove that the Comintern was actually sponsoring overthrow by force. It is by pleading that they merely advocate peaceful change that Communists are able to maintain their organizations on American soil. Presumably the Russian Government would plead that what has been said in Moscow is no more inflammatory than what is being said daily in Union Square, New York City, and in any case does not violate the letter of the agreement in respect to overthrow by force.

In a word, on this subject the Soviet Union was bound:

1. Not to interfere itself in any manner in American internal affairs;

2. To restrain persons in Government service from receiving financial assistance, or any in government control from subversive activities;

3. Not to permit formation, residence or activity of any organization or group with these aims—as quoted above.

Based on Third Point

On points one and two, the Soviet Union can perhaps plead immunity from the activities of the Third International. Point three seems, how-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Farmers Pit AAA Against Tariff

Move to Outlaw Tariff Has Its Origin in the South and West

Not Yet Definite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — While no suits have yet been launched against the protective tariff, a movement in this direction is gaining headway through much of the South and West. A meeting in Sioux City, Iowa, has adopted a resolution for establishment of a "League for Economic Equality," formed to fight in the courts against the protective tariff and for the processing tax.

H. G. Lucas, president of the Texas Agricultural Association, predicted at Bryan, Texas, that the farmers would raise $250,000 in that State alone "to attack the tariff-protected interests that are attacking the AAA."

Opposition in Doubt

Mr. Lucas was in Washington for the "farmers' march"—a demonstration in favor of continuance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities. The demonstration did not escape the opposition charge that it was less spontaneous than inspired.

The legal situation is based on a lower court ruling that the processing tax is a levy on all for the benefit of a few and therefore is illegal. Farmers and the AAA reply it is exactly analogous to protective tariff, which provides a high impost and little or no revenue. The average consumer, they declare, pays an ex-

Is Tariff Vulnerable?

IS THE protective tariff unconstitutional?

Farmers in the South and West—concerned over court decisions adverse to the processing tax which they term the farmer's equivalent of a tariff—are planning a "backfire" attack upon the legality of tariffs for protection in industry.

In the adjoining article, Dr. McBain, of Columbia University, an outstanding authority on constitutional law, discusses the basic questions involved in constitutionality of the tariff.

cess price which is in effect a tax, the proceeds of which go directly and entirely to the manufacturers. This provides a perfect example, the farmers say, of a tax on the many for the benefit of the few.

Tax for Revenue, Farmers Say

Since the revenue from the processing tax actually goes into the Treasury the farmers claim it is much more of a bona fide revenue measure than the tariff out of which in some instances the Treasury gets no revenue.

On the question of the numbers benefited, some tariffs are said to benefit as few as 2000 individuals—the employees of some single protected manufacturer. The cotton processing tax on the other hand, they declare benefits more than 1,000,000 cotton contract farmers.

The farmers therefore, argue that the processing tax is less a tax on the many for the benefit of the few than is the tariff.

Ask If Processing Tax Is Unconstitutional, Why Not Protective Levy?

Point Is Pertinent

By Howard Lee McBain
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reference to the AAA as the "farmer's tariff" is not an inapt analogue. There is manifestly a close economic parallelism between a protective tariff and protective processing taxes. Though the Supreme Court has not yet spoken the final word, the AAA is already hamstrung by adverse decisions of the lower federal courts. Its ultimate fate awaits decision by the highest court at its coming autumn term.

Distracted and disillusioned agrarians naturally ask: If the AAA is unconstitutional why is not the protective tariff also unconstitutional? And a movement appears to be afoot to retaliate against industry by attacking it in its age-old citadel.

Point Is Debatable

Whether the destruction of the protective tariff by judicial edict, or by congressional action would, or would not, eliminate the farmer's need for the AAA, or some other prop for his prices, may be debated. But no debate is required to show the hopelessness of his relying upon court aid to that end. The Supreme Court has already emphatically spoken; and that very recently.

The avowed purpose of protection

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Boston Day... WPA, United, El, Safety...

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs and Municipal Finance sought for an hour to hold star chamber session on the Boston El removal proposal, but internal disapproval of the program, combined with impatient protests—marked by the stamping of feet—from more than 100 officials and citizens outside the doors, caused them to relent and make the hearing public.

The committee members met at 11 a. m. One hour and 15 minutes later, at 12:15, the doors were thrown open and the crowd admitted.

While the doors were closed, persons outside could hear occasional bursts of apparently heated argument as some committee members sought to hear witnesses and deliberate in public. Mayor Mansfield, scheduled to appear before the hearing, was apparently advised by his representatives not to come to the State House until the matter was decided, for he was not among those kept waiting.

But he was among the first to speak when the hearing was thrown open. In effect, he asked the committees to approve the bill and then to leave final decision on the El removal up to him.

The Mayor said that unless the Elevated's board of directors approved the plan by which they traded free use of the proposed tunnel for 40 years in return for permission to raze the present overhead structure, he would refuse to sign the application for PWA assistance.

Then he asserted that if he should feel that a majority of Boston taxpayers are opposed to the project he will refuse to sign the application. He offered the information that the $7,000,000 in bonds the city would have to sell would add 26 cents a $1000 to the tax rate.

The Mayor's plan only contemplates removal of the present structure and substitution of a tunnel from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square. He said the city could not afford to extend it farther at this time.

Winding Up—Legislature Shows Signs of Closing

End of Massachusetts' record legislative session hove into view today, Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican whip, announced the House's intention to prorogue within 48 hours.

Except for Governor Curley's $4,500,000 bond issue which awaits final enactment in the lower House, virtually all important matters have now been considered, Representative Cahill asserted. He admitted that some 50 measures are still in the hoppers of both houses, but characterized them as being unimportant.

He did not comment upon the Boston El removal bill which—if the joint committees approve—should be considered before adjournment. Observers took his announcement to herald a growing State House suspision that the Legislature plans no action on the El bill this session.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that because it came from a leading Republican, the adjournment announcement might simply be a Republican gesture to speed up lagging action on bills.

The previous record for length of session was established in 1911. It was passed this year on July 29.

Room 245—Temperature High on Curley's Budget

Although the temperature outside was relatively cool today (72) it soared to near-record heights within Room 245, State House, today where the joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means considered Governor Curley's $2,500,000 supplementary budget.

Republicans wanted to summon heads of various state departments to inquire about the need for increased appropriations. They also wanted to delve into Governor Curley's extraordinary expenditures. Democrats didn't want them to. A battle resulted.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow brought the issue up when he heatedly inquired where the $20,000 previously appropriated for rewards in the Millens and Faber case had gone.

Other committee members brought up other points upon which they wished to quiz those in authority. Democrats emphatically pointed out that Carl Raymond, budget commissioner, was present and that he had previously examined the items and could vouch for them.

Despite this argument, the Bigelow recommendation was carried. Among those whom it appeared certain would be summoned was Adj. Gen. William I. Rose, under whose department came a request for $32,000 additional.

Herrings—Senator Gets Two as Humorous Gift

As the legislative session has drawn out tempers have become somewhat strained at times, but in the Senate today matters were disposed of in very good humor. Members even had a bit of play.

Item: when Senator Thomas M. Burke of Dorchester, who has so frequently charged various colleagues with drawing red herrings in front of different issues, took his chair, he opened the desk top and there found reposing two excellent examples of that nautical denizen.

While the whole House guffawed, he solemly presented them to Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

Bond Issue—Senate Delays Action on Curley Plan

Although crowded corridors eagerly awaited final action on Governor Curley's $4,500,000 bond issue today, it was held up. The Senate refused to vote an emergency clause which would allow the measure to become effective at once, so it was delayed in the House where it only awaits final enactment.

Bond supporters in the Senate could not quite gain a two-thirds majority for attaching the emergency clause, the bond issue would predicted that by tomorrow the vote can be changed. Without the emergency caluse, the bond issue would not become effective for 60 days, and it is known that the Governor is anxious to conclude the matter as rapidly as possible.

There seemed little doubt but what the bill would be finally enacted in the House, probably tomorrow.

Underpass—Brookline Project Awaits Approval

Only federal approval was today necessary to assure a start on the proposed $1,000,000 grade separation at Brookline Village where the Worcester Turnpike traffic, intercepting traffic coming down Washington Street, causes heavy tieups.

Brookline selectmen, it is learned, have approved plans released officially by the Department of Public Works today for running the turnpike under the present site of the Boston Elevated Railway station. The department noted that the project was merely tentative.

The underpass would eliminate the Boylston Street cross-traffic and move the Elevated station down to the corner of Brookline Avenue, nearer the present Jamaica Parkway which will ultimately be carried over Huntington Avenue. The fire station now at Brookline Village would be eliminated.

With the completion of the underpass at the village and the overpass at the parkway, Turnpike traffic would obtain uninterrupted flow right into Massachusetts Avenue along Huntington Avenue. The village underpass would be similar to the one on the Cambridge side of Harvard Bridge, an underpass for through traffic, side roads for traffic doing business at the village and turning right or left at the village.

Co-operation—Highway Safety Gains in State

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin pointed with pride today to Massachusetts lowest record in nine years for fatalities during the month of July.

There were 54 automobile fatalities last month, as compared with 77 for the same month in 1934. This marks the first time since 1926 that the number of fatalities has not totaled at least 60.

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New 600-Room Hotel

The Pierrepont

Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

Snapshot of Dr. K. E. Schurr of Kirksville, Mo.

It rubs me the wrong way

Gentlemen:

After using nothing but Quaker State for years, I dropped in at a strange station and let myself be sold another oil.

This oil was highly recommended and cost 10c a quart less. But, to my sorrow, I found that by adding several quarts between changes the price was more than Quaker State's—for an inferior oil! It rubs me the wrong way to waste money like that!

I've always driven Quaker State 1000 miles before changing, and have rarely added so much as a drop between times.

(Signed) K. E. Schurr.

"First choice of Experience"

Quaker State Motor Oils

35c per quart

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

WEST FALMOUTH—"Kind Lady," with Mary Sargent. Beach Theater. 8:30.

WESTPORT — Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Diversissements." Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Both Your Houses," by Maxwell Anderson, with Shepperd Strudwick and South Shore Players. Town Tall Playhouse. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS — "The Curtain Rises," by Benjamin Kaye, with Ann Norris. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"All Bow Down," with Roland Young. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"The Curtain Rises," with Muriel Kirkland. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Dante's Inferno." Modern story beginning in stokehold of liner, and proceeding to spectacular glimpses of Dante's famous subterranean regions. Fenway, 2:00, 4:30, 7:13, 9:47, Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:03, 4:33, 7:04, 9:35.

KEITH'S—"The 39 Steps." Gripping spy story filmed largely in Scotland. With Robert Donat and an unusually good supporting cast. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—"Under the Pampas Moon," with Warner Baxter. 2, 4:55, 7:50, "Public Hero No. 1." G men again.

ORPHEUM—"The Murder Man," with Spencer Tracy. 9:25 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Woman Wanted."

BOSTON — "Manhattan Moon," with Ricardo Cortez. Musical comedy. 11:30 a. m., 2:11, 4:55, 7:39, 10:27. "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes."

STATE — "Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joe McCrea. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Boris Karloff in "The Black Room." Tomorrow: "Smilin' Through."

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple and John Boles in "Curly Top." 11:08 a. m., 1:37, 4:46, 7:43, 10:32. Stage: Royal Swedish Bell Ringers, other vaudeville acts. Tomorrow: "Every Night at Eight," and Leo Carrillo in person.

MODERN—"Men Without Names," 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55, "Gigolette."

UPTOWN—"Becky Sharp," 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20. "Stranded."

TREMONT—Claude Rains in "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head," and Evelyn Laye in "Princess Charming." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light," with Leni Riefenstahl. Legend of the Dolomites. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. "Dawn to Dawn."

COOLIDGE CORNER — Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Ladies Love Danger." Tomorrow: "The Healer."

UNIVERSITY—"The Scoundrel." Hecht-MacArthur production with Noel Coward. 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 "Under the Pampas Moon."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Quebec"; Andy Clyde in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"; Betty Boop cartoon, "Keep in Style"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA Band in Dean Road Playground Shell. 8:15.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Negro ERA Orchestra; popular lecture; St. Cyprian's Parish House. Tremont and Walpole Streets. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band at Parkman Bandstand on the Common

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Tapestries, 11 a. m.

Registrar Goodwin attributes the reduction to efficient equipment inspection and greater co-operation between the registry, the courts and law enforcing officers.

Message—Curley Seeks Model Housing Changes

Governor Curley sent another special message to the Legislature today. He asked removal of certain legal obstructions in the way of the Federal Government's condemnation of land for model housing and slum clearance projects.

Baseball—Holds Place Against Horse Racing

Baseball again demonstrated its superior drawing power over races yesterday when 33,000 Bostonians thronged into Fenway Park to see a double-header between the Red Sox and New York Yankees. This is said by newspaper observers to be 10,000 more than were present at the Suffolk Downs horse racing track.

With Lefty Grove pitching and Joe Cronin pounding out a homer in the ninth, the Red Sox won the first game 6 to 5. They lost the second 6 to 4. Wes Ferrell was the starting pitcher for the Red Sox and Gomez for the Yankees in the second tilt.

Quoddy—Train Service Speeded Up for Workers

With a surge of greater activity at the Quoddy Dam bringing with it an influx of workers into northeastern Maine the Boston and Maine and Maine Central railroads today announced effective Aug. 19, speeding up of schedules, extension of sleeping car service and earlier starts from Boston and Portland to insure arrival of Eastport workers at advantageous times.

Connecting service at Portland with the "Yankee" out of the North Station has been speeded up so that passengers now leaving Boston at 8:40 a. m., eastern standard time, will arrive in Ellsworth at 4:07, Bar Harbor at 4:55, Calais at 7:55 and Eastport at 8:05 p. m.

The Calais sleeping car formerly attached to "The Gull," Maritime provinces train, will, beginning Sunday, Aug. 18, be attached to the train leaving the North Station at 6 p. m., E. S. T., with arrival in Calais at 7:10 a. m. and Eastport at 7:20 p. m.

The Boston-Bangor sleeping car now attached to The Gull which leaves the North Station at 9:30 p. m., E. S. T., will, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, have its run extended to Ellsworth with arrival there scheduled at 7:40 a. m., next morning.

Exhibit—Early American Glass Shown at Gloucester

In Gloucester today one of the finest exhibitions of early American glass seen in this section attracted visitors from all parts of the nation. The glassware was shown by the National Early American Glass Club. Some 60 exhibitors from 10 states participated.

Chief in interest were several pieces which were reputedly thrown up by plows in the South, having been buried during the Civil War. The glass shown was manufactured during the period 1734 to 1850. Most of it exhibits crystal pure color or shimmering shades of canary and turquoise.

The exhibit, shown in Gloucester City Hall, closes this week.

Garden Art—ERA Students Paint in Famous Setting

Visitors to Boston's Public Garden this afternoon were surprised to see easels set up all over the walks, and men and women busily engaged with pencils, water colors and oils. The students were members of an ERA landscaping class. The project was inspired by Miss Isobel Masmotte, instructor of drawing and painting at the ERA Arts and Crafts Center at the North End Library on North Bennet Street. Moved by the beauty of Boston's famous garden at this period Miss Masmotte was inspired to capture their beauty, promptly inviting her landscaping class to do the work.

Percy Rockefeller's Estate Worth 9 Million

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Percy A. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, left an estate valued at $9,037,847.26, it was disclosed yesterday with the filing of the inventory in the Probate Court. Real estate was valued at $460,500; stocks, bonds and personal property at $8,570,326.

Rockefeller also owned lands in Florida and North Carolina and pictures and other tangible property in New York which does not come within the purview of the Connecticut inventory.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1510kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Meredith Wilson	Howell and Wright	Description of af-
5:15	Agriculture talk	and orchestra	"Instrumentalists"	ternoon's sporting
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Matinee Musicale.	"Jack Armstrong"	events by report-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news	Tito Guizar	ers and speakers.
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler...	News Service	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra.	Features; news ...	Studio features ...	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Soloist; records...	Minute Men	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist	Features; music...	and chorus
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	Musical Moments.	Sports comment...	Buddy Clark, songs
7:30	Male quartet	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogie Family	News sketches...	Boake Carter, news	"Pop. Varieties"...
8:00	Nickelodeon: comedy	Valley Varieties;	Merry-Go-Round...	Borodin's opera,
8:15	and music	Melvin Purvis;	Talk; Dick Grant.	"Prince Igor,"
8:30	Tenor soloist	Gus Van; talk;	Kate Smith's Swa-	from the Lewi-
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	comedy; sketch...	nee Music; solos.	sohn Stadium.
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour;	Manhattan Choir	New York City.
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks"	Dr. Alexander
9:30	Goldman Band con-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	Smallens, conduc-
9:45	cert from New York	Haenschen's Band	median; sketches	tor, with the N. Y.
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Philharmonic
10:15	chestra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Helen	soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orch..
10:30	conductor; Rudolph	Jepson; soloists;	Studio speaker ...	Borodin's opera,
10:45	Ganz, pianist	male quartet	Spotlight Revue	"Prince Igor"
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; news...	News Service	Sign off
11:15	Jewish Hour	Sports; organist	Hamp's Orchestra	
11:30	Joe Rines and his	National Forum;	CBS speaker	
11:45	orchestra	Wash. speaker...	Florito's Orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano duo.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WAAB, "Our Civil Liberties," Norman Thomas and George Gordon Battle.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Ireene Wicker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; Clark Gable and Jean Harlow, sketch.
9:00 WBZ, Romberg's "The Desert Song," with Rose Bampton; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; drama and music with Negro quartet.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang.

Bar Harbor Prepares Costume For Three-Centuries Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 8—The "Procession of the Centuries," a costumed parade of events and incidents in the 330-year history of Bar Harbor and Mount Desert Island, with summer people and townspeople participating, will be a feature of the 1935 State of Maine Summer Visitors' Day on Friday of next week.

The 10-part procession past the grandstand and through the Athletic Field, according to the scenario worked out by Dr. Walter Damrosch and Leighton Rollins, who will direct the 250 participants, will represent the dwellers in the locality, from the Indians found here by Champlain to the yachtsmen, fishermen, motorists, pedestrians and tired businessmen of the modern "season."

The historical episodes will start with Champlain, who on Sept. 5, 1604, sailed into Frenchman's Bay off the Bar Harbor shore, anchored in the shadow of what is now Mount Cadillac, and gave Mount Desert Island the name it has since borne. Champlain, with his party of 12 Frenchmen and two Indians, will be recalled to view. The next episode will portray the arrival of the Jesuits in 1613.

The procession then will display, with a large group, the Sieur Anthoine De La Mothe Cadillac, later claimed by Michigan, who in 1688 received from the French crown a grant of what is now Bar Harbor, as well as the rest of Mount Desert.

The next vicissitude of this much-coveted land, which, in whole or in part, has been under the jurisdiction of two foreign countries, two states and more lately through the Acadia National Park, of the United States Government, is to be enacted in a meeting of the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine in 1820, when Maine became a separate state.

To illustrate the arrival of the original summer visitors in Bar Harbor, the trip in 1855 of Charles Tracy of New York and a party of 26 will be pictured.

It is of record that they arrived by boat, explored the island from Somesville and stayed overnight at a farmhouse at Schooner Head, one of Bar Harbor's most scenic spots.

Other portrayals will be a Maine farmer and his wife driving to church in 1870, and a buckboard ride in the nineties. Though some 300,000 motorists will have drives through Bar Harbor and up Mt. Cadillac this season, the resort for many years turned a frowning face on the motorist and closed its gates to him. A search is being made for the type of automobile that first bucked its way to the island in 1913.

The setting of the procession is a field which marks the gateway to Acadia National Park, and from which can be seen Champlain and Cadillac Mountains and other points associated with the French discoverers and settlers.

Hadley Takes Baton To Open Lenox Festival

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—The second annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival opens tonight on the Dan R. Hanna farm, near Lenox.

Dr. Henry Hadley, composer and conductor, will direct an orchestra of 85 pieces. A chorus of more than 200 voices from the Berkshire Musical Association will participate.

More than 3000 persons were expected at tonight's concert, the first of a series of three. The second concert will be given on Saturday afternoon and the third Sunday night.

Enlargement of Lake Assigned to CCC Men

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Enlargement of Lake Bray, one of the beauty spots of the State reservation at Mt. Tom will be begun by CCC men within a week and will continue for a year, it is announced by the County Commissioners.

In addition to the extension of the lake, roads will be built and picnic groves and locations for fireplaces will be cleared.

Two hundred men of the CCC will be quartered on a farm site about a mile from the reservation, leased by the County and the Federal Government.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

For Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slight temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperatures Friday in the interior.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Friday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight, Friday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate east winds, fresh at time, over south portion; weather generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	73	Minneapolis	72	86
Bermuda	80	82	New Orleans	82	98
Chicago	74	74	New York	68	70
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	72	84
Helena	62	88	Philadelphia	68	70
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Louis	72	96
Kansas City	80	100	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	66	82	Washington	70	70
Miami	86	88			

A—8 a. m. Aug. 8.
B—Maximum Aug. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:27 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Friday, 7:04 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Textile Union Draws Hundreds To Membership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8—The United Textile Workers, waging a new membership drive, today found the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act a superbly effective drawing card as new members by the hundreds continue to pile in at union headquarters here.

Reading to the applicants its union-protecting provisions with their guarantees of collective bargaining, freedom from intimidation, and union recognition, organizers operating from Maine to Oregon and from Wisconsin to Tennessee are finding ready response. Swift concerted campaigns by picked shock troops of the UTW, moving in on mill localities where membership is lowest and wages the poorest, are producing results "far better than anticipated," in the words of Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, interviewed today.

Campaign

The month-old campaign which began significantly two days after President Roosevelt signed the Wagner-Connery Act on July 5, is combining its appeal for new United Textile Workers with a militant drive to push its price list of wage scales into every American woolen and worsted mill. Both efforts are under way at the same time—both report brisk progress as picked persuaders, sound trucks and other paraphernalia pass from one city to another.

Special drives are being launched in New England at Lawrence, Mass., in New Jersey at Passaic, and also in Maine.

When the executive committee launched the work on July 7 it decreed that special efforts were to be made to bring these "low bracket" localities into line. Other drives are under way in Oregon, Washington and California and in West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

According to Mr. McMahon, workers report even better progress in southern mills than in some northern cities. Wherever woolen, worsted or blanket mills exist in the South, new United Textile Worker unions are hanging out their sign and prospective union men are listening readily to their words.

"The southern unions are smart and aggressive, said Mr. McMahon. "They have made magnificent progress, some having increased their members tremendously when the NRA brought wage security and new courage to mill workers."

A like dividend in union morale is reported to be resulting throughout the country from the Wagner-Connery Act.

Said a Providence UTW official today, "This law is taking out of workers the fear which they have had of injunctions and like weapons of employers. It is assuring them that if they join our union they won't be finding themselves in prison or on some employer's blacklist as a result."

No figures are as yet available for the month-old drive, but some union officials were willing to estimate the New England increase at from 60 to 70 per cent. This, they said, did not mean that the UTW had secured the majority of workers in the average mill, but that they did outrank any local or company union.

Officials admitted that the depression had been a millstone about the neck of the UTW, bringing down its total of workers when the pinch of poverty stopped the payment of union dues. But they contended that the new drive would push unionization far above the peak membership of predepression years.

The accompanying drive for higher wages—with its famous "5 to 40 per cent" increases demanded in July—was described by Mr. McMahon as now being directed mainly against the "chiseler" among employers. The present 10 to 15 per cent wage increases in some New England mills are sufficient reward for efforts among "fair employers," he said. The main attack of the wage campaign would, he continued, now be turned against those mills, located especially in Maine, Massachusetts and New Jersey, that are refusing to recognize the UTW mill committees and with wages he said that range far below the price list set up by the UTW.

Federal Preference Sought by 'Medal Men'

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge, Mass., newly elected national commander of the Legion of Valor of the United States, last night said he would request President Roosevelt to issue an executive order extending preference under civil service for all "medal men" of the nation.

The statement by Commander Robart brought to a close the business sessions of the legion's forty-fifth annual reunion.

During the reunion it developed that 86 members of the legion are without permanent employment. The organization is composed of war heroes decorated for extraordinary acts of bravery in the armed services of the United States.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

State Budget Raised By $2,536,847

Governor Curley yesterday sent to the Legislature a supplementary budget totaling $2,536,847. This amount, if approved by the Legislature, will bring the total 1935 budget to $65,584,707, which is $3,976,315 more than the 1934 budget under the final year of the Ely administration.

Under the budget, the state tax assessed upon cities and towns will remain at the 1934 figure of $10,000,000, if the 10 per cent surtax on income which has been engrossed by both branches of the Legislature is finally enacted. Without this tax, which will bring in approximately $3,000,000, the state tax would be raised to $13,000,000.

The supplementary budget is about $500,000 less than has been predicted. Among other things, it provides $350,000 for increased salary expenditures under the 48-hour law for public institutions and $300,000 to complete work on the Weymouth-Fore River bridge.

Balkans Are Theme At Saco Institute

SACO, MAINE, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Institute of World Affairs continued its discussions here yesterday under the chairmanship of Arthur I. Andrews, former professor of diplomacy at Charles University, Prague, with Dr. Radu Florescu, Roumanian envoy to the United States, scheduled to speak in the evening.

Dr. Florescu listed as his subject "Roumania in the World Situation."

Dr. Stoyan Petroff-Tchumakaff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, speaking envisioned the dangers to world peace should the European peace treaties be revised.

Maine Pamphlet Tells Of Outdoor Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 8—A sportsman's guide to Maine, a 40-page booklet containing information on hunting, fishing, canoeing and camping in the Pine Tree State, was released today by the Maine Development Commission. Compiled by Everett Greaton, recently appointed executive secretary of the Commission, the brochure entitled "Maine Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing" may be obtained free by writing the Maine Development Commission at Augusta.

The book includes a digest of the State's fish and game laws, descriptions of various lake and mountain regions and maps outlining lakes suitable for seaplane landings, fish and game distribution and suggestions for canoe trips from upward of one day to three weeks.

The Hub

Baltimore—Charles—Fayette

Announces a new Credit Service

For men and women without the necessary references or bank balance to open a regular account.

The 3-Month Budget Charge Account

Charge up to $50 worth. No down payment. Pay 1/3 each month. No carrying charge if you pay within the three-month period.

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Labor Delegates Asked to Alter Insurance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8—The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor was today asked to reverse its previous favorable attitude toward the State pool type of contributory unemployment insurance. The request, made by former State Senator John J. Kearney, apparently came as a complete surprise to most of the delegates attending the Golden Jubilee convention of the group here.

It was noted that largely because officers of the federation have been given the insurance plan their wholehearted support it has been passed in both Houses of the state Legislature and now, in fact, only awaits final enactment in the lower house.

Would Exempt Employees

The seriousness of today's proposal—coming as a reversal of a policy followed for 11½ months—caused the chairman to suspend further consideration of the matter until the sergeant at arms had opportunity to notify all delegates of the surprise issue. Then it was put in the form of a resolution and sent to the Rules Committee. Observers commented on the fact that Senator Kearney's suggestion elicited some measure of applause from those in the convention hall.

His proposal was based on the plea that labor should not be called upon to contribute toward unemployment insurance. He contended the full burden should rest on industry and the state.

Quick to oppose the Kearney view was Robert J. Watt, federation secretary. He asserted that when employees contribute they have a voice in the operation, adjudication and supervision of the plan.

Welcome Legislators

The quill and toga of state legislators mingled with the hammer and apron of labor during the meeting yesterday as Senator James P. Meehan, and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., addressed the convention.

Mr. Lodge brought cheers and applause from the assemblage when he asked if an increasing tax burden on home owners—which curtailed building trades and increased the cost of living—gave proof that the worker was getting the governmental aid he has every right to expect. He pointed to what he declared "a smaller federal works allotment for the State in proportion to our contribution," summing up with the declaration that labor cannot get what it wants and needs by governmental action."

He warned against accepting propaganda regarding "migration of industry because of competition with other states." Migration, he intimated, was due to troubles within rather than to competition and he issued a warning against crying "wolf."

Senator Meehan's address was confined to a legislative round-up in which he briefly reviewed labor legislation and warned against any attempt to amend the Federal Constitution.

BALTIMORE, MD.

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Ten Guesses (57)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; one can now travel by air in America for 6 cents a mile—but very little more than railroad fare plus Pullman charges.
2—Yes.
3—No; Saul was a son of Kish. David was a son of Jesse.
4—No; use "may."
5—No; the Johnson Act makes it illegal for any government in arrears on war debt payments to the United States to float a loan in the United States.
6—No, by an Englishman, I. C. Johnson, in 1848.
7—No; Schubert composed it.
8—Yes.
9—No; according to the 1930 census, San Francisco had 634,394, and Pittsburgh had 669,817.
10—No; you would miss the west coast of South America by more than 300 miles.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter today said that the secret aim of Free Masonry was a Jewish world republic. A year-long campaign has closed up all but the lodges which come to an end Saturday.

FHA—Gerard Appointed Regional Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Julian M. Gerard, New York banker and former law professor, was today appointed regional director of the Federal Housing Administration. Connecticut and Rhode Island were added to his territory, which formerly included only New York.

Defense—'First Army' Called to Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mobilization of the American "first army" this month at Pine Camp, N. Y., and Mount Gretna, Tenn., will open the first of a series of such training periods for the secondary defense forces. Regulars and national guardsmen in the so-called second, third, and fourth armies in different areas are to be called out in successive summers.

Cotton—Crop of 11,798,000 Bales Foreseen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A 1935 cotton crop of 11,798,000 bales was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture, some 10 per cent greater than last year, but still 25 per cent below the 1928-32 average.

The total is greater than the 10,500,000 bales of tax-free cotton allowed under the Bankhead Act, and the small surplus would therefore have to carry a 50 per cent tax. But, previous to crop restriction, production was at 14,666,000 bales. Last year, under drought conditions in the western cotton states, 9,731,000 bales were raised.

Yield per acre, which indicates how planters' zeal sometimes runs ahead of the acreage-reduction pledges, was at 198.3 pounds per acre, compared with 170.9 last year and 177.1 between 1924-33.

Kress—Abandons Naturalization; Sails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Paul Kress, the German masseur whom Mayor LaGuardia refused to license, sailed back home last night. He abandoned his part-accomplished naturalization as an American citizen as a result of the Mayor's action, and planned to join his father in business.

Meanwhile, the West Side Court convicted one anti-Nazi demonstrator in the recent Bremen incident, of disorderly conduct. The cases of six others were adjourned until Aug. 14. So turbulent were partisan spectators in the court room that police had to be called.

Comintern—Protest on German Executions Urged

MOSCOW (AP)—Harry Pollitt, English Communist leader, today appealed to "lovers of freedom in France, England, and America" to help the German people overthrow the Nazi National Socialist regime.

Before the Communist International Congress, he protested against the death sentences reported passed in Germany on the Communist leaders, Rudolf Klaus and Albert Kayser, the latter of whom was once a Communist member of the Reichstag. Pollitt said this was the first time that "even Fascist courts" had issued a death sentence as punishment for political beliefs.

"Let the Fascist executioners know that the people of England, France, and America will not permit them to murder Klaus and Kayser," said Pollitt amid a storm of applause.

Aldrich—Resigns as Business Adviser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Winthrop W. Aldrich yesterday resigned as head of the Roper Business Advisory Council, a business group organized two years ago to advise the Administration on business policy. His announced explanation was "pressure of other affairs." Since several members of the council recently expressed dissatisfaction with its efficacy and the nature of its relation to the Administration, Mr. Aldrich was supposed to have withdrawn for similar reasons.

Anti-Saloon—'Comeback' Conference Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—Declaring "repeal has failed," Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, today called a conference of state and national dry leaders to meet at Winona Lake, Ind., on Aug. 26, 27 and 28 to plan a new offensive.

He said the meeting would be one of several held preparatory to the "comeback" national convention of the league at St. Louis in December.

Schultz—State Tax Prosecution Decided On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer will be prosecuted on a criminal charge for evasion of New York State income taxes, state tax officials decided today.

Flegenheimer, who is alleged by federal officials to have been a prerepeal liquor operator in league with the criminal underworld, checked out of a Bridgeport, Conn., hotel last night to an unknown destination.

The state had previously arranged to hale Flegenheimer before the State Supreme Court to "answer certain questions about his income." This civil procedure was dropped for the more drastic criminal prosecution, today, after federal officials handed their records of Flegenheimer's taxes over to the State.

More Advertising Used To Sell More Oranges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Enlistment of 360,000 advertising dollars in a special campaign to sell the huge crop of Valencia oranges maturing this summer has been announced by the California Fruit Growers Exchange. The campaign will be devoted largely to newspaper and magazine advertising in consuming markets of the United States and Canada, according to Paul Armstrong, manager.

Washington Ready With Red Protest?

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, inescapable, and it is likely that any protest from Washington will be fundamentally based on its rigorous prohibitions.

The Comintern is expected to be in session for several days more. The State Department wishes to be in full possession of all evidence available from its meeting before making a protest. Some time may also be taken for consideration of a protest before the Government acts. But every present indication is that the time interval will be short, and that certainly within the present month, a stiff note will be on its way to Moscow. It will go in the form of instructions to Ambassador Bullitt, who will formally file the representations with the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff.

Texans on Relief Ordered Off Rolls for Cotton Jobs

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 8 (AP)—Able-bodied relief workers yesterday were ordered to quit relief rolls for cotton-picking jobs.

Adam R. Johnson, state director, instructed district administrators to see that no physically fit client stayed on rolls so long as jobs were available in cotton fields.

Work in cotton fields would not jeopardize a relief client's chances for a WPA job, officials said.

Singer Seeks Citizenship

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Marek Windhem, Polish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, filed notice yesterday of his intention to become an American citizen. Windhem, whose comic roles have made him famous, returned Tuesday from Warsaw. He went to Poland last May in order to return to the United States under the quota, and thus be eligible to become a citizen.

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Harrison Orders Full Speed Ahead For New Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

nothing toward relieving the federal deficit of $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000.

For Complete Overhaul

That when the time comes to balance the budget, Congress will be freer to overhaul the whole tax system if no action is taken now.

Postponement of further action on the revenue bill until the beginning of next year with preparation of a well-co-ordinated fiscal plan covering revenues and expenditures in the meantime was recommended by the chamber.

Spokesmen for the chamber were members of its committee on federal taxation. They included Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company; Fred R. Fairchild, professor of political economy at Yale University; Roy C. Osgood, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Mr. Alvord. The latter reminded the committee that in the "old days" when he was employed to write tax bills it took a year to prepare a bill.

Explains His Stand

Asked by the committee to reconcile his two arguments that the tax bill would raise no revenue, but would damage business, Mr. Alvord predicted that there would be an increase in returns from corporations while personal returns would fall off. In addition, he held, the return of prosperity would be so delayed that the Government would suffer from a prolonged slump in revenues.

From comments made by committee members as the chamber's representatives proceeded with their arguments, it was evident that they plan to do some rewriting of the bill in closed session, if only to remove some of the inconsistencies left by the House in its haste to get the measure on its way to enactment.

The committee plans to begin executive work on the bill tomorrow with the hope of having it ready for Senate debate early next week.

Inheritance Tax Effect On Ford Explained By Revenue Bureau Counsel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, Internal Revenue Bureau counsel, told the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 6 how the Henry Ford business would be affected by the proposed 75 per cent maximum inheritance tax.

Using Ford as a hypothetical case, he said the "utmost to be anticipated" from the tax there would be "to convert what is now a family industry into a widely owned one and to permit the public to share in the future earnings of an enterprise to the building of which public patronage has made a substantial contribution."

Using a 1934 report to the Massachusetts commissioner of corporations indicating a Ford net worth of $600,000,000, Mr. Jackson said:

"Edsel B. Ford, it is stated by reliable sources, in 1919, acquired 41½ per cent of the outstanding stock of the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford, therefore, does not own more than 59 per cent of the stock of the Ford Motor Company, and the inheritance tax could only apply to what he retains.

Edsel Ford Provided For

"Edsel Ford has already received an interest in the Ford Motor Company now worth on the balance sheet $246,000,000. This is not touched by inheritance or estate taxes.

"This illustrates concretely what I have stated to be the general rule, that estates do not pass from rich men to poor men, but usually to heirs already amply provided for.

"An estate of $354,000,000, the balance sheet value of the remaining 59 per cent of the stock which we will assume Henry Ford still owns, is abnormal by any test we know.

"The House bill, intended to cover most normal estates, stops graduation entirely at $10,000,000 and the Ford estate, on these figures, would be 35 times the point at which graduation of rates ceases. The largest estate so far returned to the Bureau of Internal Revenue was $140,000,000. . . .

Impossible to Estimate Tax

"The increase in value of the holdings of Henry Ford, if realized upon by a sale in his lifetime, would pay heavy individual taxes. If it now passes by inheritance it will have escaped all surtaxes. . . .

"It is impossible, on the basis of published figures, to arrive at a reliable estimate of the tax that might be imposed upon the estate of Henry Ford. We do not know how much of his holdings will remain in his individual possession and subject to tax or how much of them will pass to organizations that are exempt from tax, nor what part of them will pass to his son and what part to others.

"Moreover, while the Ford Motor Company has been accumulating its surplus at an average rate of $20,000,000 a year, this amount has not been distributed to stockholders where it would be subject to surtaxes.

Thus if the heirs of Henry Ford shall now find themselves in high inheritance tax brackets, it is in part offset by the advantages of accumulating wealth without paying surtaxes thereon.

The inheritance tax, whatever its amount, would not be a tax on the Ford Motor Company, nor a claim against it. According to public statements, the Ford Motor Company began business in 1903 with $28,000 in cash actually paid in, and its net worth of $600,000,000 in 1934 represents the accumulations after the payment of dividends.

Over this period the Ford Motor Company has added to the book value of its stock through accumulation of surplus an average of roughly $20,000,000 a year. It is obvious that a corporation with this record is not to be abandoned or closed because of any tax on the right to inherit its stock.

Tax Expert

© Harris & Ewing

Robert H. Jackson
Counsel for Internal Revenue Bureau

Why Italians Seek Land in Ethiopia?

(Continued from Page 1)

preserving motive. Loans for German exports would probably be similarly refused, or to any other politically or economically disturbed area.

But the fact remains that if any Italian purchasers, or the Italian Government, seeks American Government support in floating purchase here, it will be unable to obtain it.

Italy Said to Want Ethiopian Lands To Produce Its Cotton

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP)—Italy's primary hopes of profit in Ethiopia are based on development of products which would affect its trade with North and South America—cotton and coffee.

Whatever may be the outcome of its expectations in gaining gold, iron ore, platinum, copper and other minerals, Italy has reason to believe that cotton and coffee will compensate it for the billions of lire expended in East Africa.

Italy's imports of cotton average 740,000,000 lire yearly, mostly paid to the United States, and of coffee about 185,000,000, a total of about a billion lire, representing 13.5 per cent of its total imports.

Already Growing Cotton

It is claimed here that cotton may be produced in Ethiopia abundantly in many regions. In Eritrea, whose highland zones are similar in geology and climate to those of Ethiopia, cotton of the excellent Egyptian staple known as "sakellaridis" is now being raised.

The review, "Le Relazioni Internazionali"—or "International Relations"—has published a survey of cotton prospects in Ethiopia. It cites the region of Lake Tana as particularly fertile.

The cultivation of cotton in Ethiopia, says "Le Relazioni Internazionali," depends on the solution of two problems—labor and irrigation.

The first is of easy solution because the climate of the Ethiopian cotton regions is similar to that of Southern Italy, owing to their altitude. Italian workmen can easily live and labor there.

As to Lake Tana

The second is more delicate because it involves the question of Lake Tana. In this lake are the sources of the Blue Nile, which together with the Atbara carries the waters of the Ethiopian plateau to the Nile and irrigates Egypt.

The possibility that the waters of Lake Tana may be used for irrigation purposes by the Italians for cotton development in the lake region, thus lessening the quantity of water that will flow down into the Sudan and Egypt, has created alarm among the English.

Italy believes, however, that some arrangement may be reached with England which would permit Italy to make some use of the waters, reserving a sufficient supply for the Nile.

Coffee may have had its origin in the Caffa region to the southwest in Ethiopia. It now constitutes one of the principal Ethiopian exports. In 1932 it exported 20,000 metric tons, and in 1933, 13,500 tons.

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Parallel Is Seen In Curley-Long Job Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

appointee. The chief of the regular State employment service was selected by the Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries at the recommendation of the Governor.

Seek Legislative Support

Meanwhile, the hundreds of jobseekers thronging the State House corridors and legislative lobbies are openly bent on obtaining the influence of the representatives whom they helped to elect. The representatives, in turn, will submit their lists of patrons seeking jobs to the authorized employment agencies. At any rate, the legislators that have supported the Governor are more hopeful than the others of obtaining the Governor's ear.

But it is only fair to say that not everyone considers these tactics as an indictment of the Governor. Perhaps the system is at fault. Throughout his several terms as Mayor of Boston, Mr. Curley was always regarded as a "friend-in-need" of the unemployed. Hundreds of people thank the former chief executive of Boston for being able to carry their families through periods of urgent need. And Mr. Curley is held largely responsible for many public improvements such as the splendid Boston park system.

Huey Long occupies a similar position. He improved the educational system and built an efficient crime-fighting machine. But it is charged by Louisiana observers that Mr. Long made these improvements in order to provide jobs for political bait.

Likewise, the ability of the Louisiana Kingfish to obtain complete control of the key positions in his state was the final test of his drive for supremacy. Massachusetts observers today asked, "Are these tactics not familiar on Beacon Hill?"

But the question that now draws the attention of Massachusetts taxpayers is similar to the one that has previously caused many Louisiana citizens to lie awake nights. That is, "How far can government powers be centralized in a single individual and still maintain the principles of democracy?"

This question was blazed in red type today as the Massachusetts Legislature considered adding $4,500,000 to State expenditures for public works construction. They had previously passed a $13,000,000 bond issue to be used wholly for road building. This means jobs. And the machinery for awarding these jobs is geared for action.

The Louisiana parallel is further disconcerting to Massachusetts taxpayers due to the ringing warning from tax authorities that any more spending would require new forms of taxation. And new forms of taxation usually prove to be so dry that in the ultimate the owner of real estate gets caught in the backfire.

The bonded debt of the Commonwealth on Aug. 1 was already $22,444,723. The creating of more jobs under the guise of an "emergency" may prove the straw that breaks the back of the tax camel, according to the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Navy Ultimatum Issued In Camden, N. J., Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Navy Department yesterday intervened directly in the Camden (N. J.) shipyard strike, giving the New York Shipbuilding Company until noon today to agree to arbitration by a three-man board to be named by the Navy and approved by the President.

The strike has been in force since May 11, tying up all work of $50,000,000 worth of warships. The Navy has been reluctant to intervene, but has finally done so under direct instructions from the White House. The workers have agreed to arbitrate, but the management has refused.

Rember to Teach at Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Lawrence W. Rember, honor graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been added to the staff of the Henry W. Grady school of journalism at the University of Georgia.

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Opera 'To the Masses' Proposed by Johnson

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Edward Johnson, back from a tour in Europe, said yesterday he wished to give the Metropolitan Opera "to the masses" next season. "We want a public of discernment who will realize they can make their own stars," Mr. Johnson said, in outlining the opera's plans.

He disclosed that Mrs. Vincent Astor had been elected to the board of directors. He noted also that he had signed up Gladys Swarthout, Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett and Rosa Ponselle, four singers, about whose return some doubt had been cast.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" may be presented next winter in the form of a ballet, according to George Balanchine, director of the dancing at the Metropolitan.

Diogenes—Come Hither!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An unused grocery order, an unused milk order and a food ticket for a can of roast beef were received in the mail by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission recently. Now the commission is accustomed to giving out orders of this kind, but not to receiving them, and its staff read with keen interest the note attached.

It was from a former client:

"Am sending back my relief orders as I am in a position at present to take care of myself. Thanking you for past favors. John Waegli."

A case worker called on Mr. Waegli and got his story. Although he is still unemployed with no prospect of a job, he found a way to secure some funds on which to live. He owned an equity in his home and was able to sell it.

The Relief Commission recently discontinued all relief and requested all former clients to be re-examined. To tide them over it sent them grocery, meat and milk orders. Mr. Waegli got the money for his equity before it was necessary to use these orders and returned them with the notice that he would need no more aid.

Heavy Toll in Floods

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 8 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-six persons were reported dead or missing last night in floods that ravaged three provinces north of Manila last week.

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THE OTHER DAY a man asked why we clean both windshield and rear window. There's a good reason. Because, nowadays, your rear-view mirror is inside the car. It's almost as important to have clean glass behind you as in front of you.

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Mitchell Ordered To Pay $1,100,000 On Income Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Senate's sensational banking investigation of 1932 and 1933 continued to bear fruit, although it is more than two years since Ferdinand Pecora ceased to terrify the banking profession.

Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the board of National City Bank, resigned as a result of those hearings and was brought to trial on criminal charges in the United States District Court in New York. He was acquitted then, but the Treasury persisted and yesterday won a sweeping judgment in the board of tax appeals.

Civil Suit Allowable

In the latest decision the board found that three of the four transactions for which Mr. Mitchell was tried and acquitted in 1933 were false and fraudulent attempts to evade the federal income tax law. The finding in this instance is purely civil. It makes Mr. Mitchell liable for more than $1,100,000 in back taxes and penalties. But there is no prison penalty involved as there was in the district court trial. The judgment is subject to appeal in the courts.

Elation of Treasury attorneys over their victory was doubled by the fact that a major point involved in the Mitchell transactions is also at stake in the pending proceedings against Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury. The board held that Mr. Mitchell's previous acquittal on criminal charges was not a bar to a finding of fraud in regard to the same incidents. Mr. Mellon has been acquitted in criminal proceedings exactly as was Mr. Mitchell and his attorneys have similarly argued that the acquittal was a bar to further civil proceedings.

Failed to Report Dividends

On only one point did the board of tax appeals agree with the New York court. It held that the sale and repurchase of a block of 8500 shares of Anaconda stock in 1930, while for the purpose of reducing taxation, was nevertheless a legitimate transaction involving no fraud.

However, the board insisted that:

1. The sale of 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock to his wife in 1929 and its subsequent repurchase was an entirely specious transaction, that the alleged loss suffered was not allowable for tax reduction, and that the sale constituted an attempt to defraud the Government.

2. The failure to report for taxation dividends received from this stock in 1930 rendered Mr. Mitchell's tax return for that year fraudulent.

3. The payment of $666,666.67 to Mr. Mitchell out of the management fund of the bank in 1929 was income, and that his failure to report this payment for taxation constituted a fraudulent attempt at tax evasion.

Loss of Bond Proposals Explained by Green

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8 (AP)—Newspaper opposition to what had been called "extravagant spending" was blamed yesterday by Gov. Theodore Francis Green (D) for the defeat of the majority of his TWA bond proposals in yesterday's special election.

In that election Antonio A. Prince, general treasurer of the State of Rhode Island and a Democrat running for Congress in the state first district, was defeated although he ran on a platform of "Go forward with Roosevelt."

Governor Green urged the voters to approve the bond issues for public works projects amounting to more than $8,000,000 of the State's share on a basis of contributing 55 per cent of the total cost of the projects, the Federal Government providing the remaining 45 per cent in the form of grants.

The Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin strenuously fought the bond issue proposals on the ground that they were extravagant and would place a heavy tax burden on industry and individuals and sharply increase the State's debt.

The voters approved only five bond issues, and of these only three were for public works. The other two were $3,000,000 for unemployment relief work which the Journal and the Bulletin advocated.

Roosevelt Plan Likened To Soviet by Eaton

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Republican state chairman, Melvin C. Eaton, placed on record yesterday charges that the Roosevelt Administration is attempting to "Sovietize" the nation by appeals to "the emotions and to class prejudices."

"The new type of government is based on downright deceit by the cloaking of idiotic statesmanship with the color, pagentry and publicity of a mammoth tent show," he said. It is replete with the psychology attendant upon the old gold brick and 'handkerchief switch' games which were rife when the nation was younger and less well-informed."

The chairman, speaking last night before the Men's Republican Club here, declared that "Mr. Roosevelt will fail in his aim to Sovietize, no matter how remotely, this nation or its people."

Hamilton Exults in Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—John Hamilton, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, yesterday said he interpreted the victory of the Republican congressional candidate in Rhode Island's special election as a "repudiation of the policies of President Roosevelt."

New Deal Spending to Win In '36, According to Fess

MOODY, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Former Senator Simeon D. Fess, Ohio Republican, expressed the belief today that expenditures of the Roosevelt Administration would tend to bring about a Democratic victory in 1936.

"I don't see how the strongest Republican without all that money next year can beat the weakest Democrat with nearly $5,000,000 at his disposal," said Mr. Fess, former Republican national chairman. He took the long view toward 1940 for Republican success.

"If former President Hoover will continue his wise counsel to the party as in the past," he said, "he should be the strongest factor in the country in 1940."

Mr. Fess, one-time president of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he keeps his home, deserted his garden there to come to the Adirondacks for his annual August vacation with friends. The garden, he said, is doing fine.

His own counsel to the party, he said, was to rely on principles and not candidates.

"The party must take a definite stand upon principles—we do not want any one who is for the New Deal or any part of it; we don't want anyone tinged with socialism; we don't want anyone who favors inflation," he said.

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Democrats See Some Solace In G. O. P. Sweep

(Continued from Page 1)

in 17 years are admitted, however, to strengthen the interpretation of this election as a trend away from the Administration.

Repudiation of the Governor's $12,037,000 bond issue, providing for a rough cross section of projects typical of the New Deal, is generally interpreted as a trend away from federal spending.

Governor Absorbs Impact

However, even the impact of this repudiation, glances off the Administration, hitting first, perhaps, Governor Green, whose senatorial aspirations are being bitterly opposed.

Even Governor Green in a statement to the Monitor conceded that the election indicated a trend away from the President. He blamed the outcome of the voting, however, mainly on the press of the State, into which is wedged, he claimed, only one Democratic paper. He charged that particularly the Providence papers carried on a campaign of misrepresentation, mainly directed against the processing taxes—a campaign that allegedly obscured the issues in the view of labor.

All Classes Represented

The First District comprises a representative section of all classes, wage-earners in the industrial towns, and business and propertied classes in wealthy Newport, and the Eastern precincts of Providence. Studied and deliberate repudiation of Roosevelt is believed more pronounced among the propertied voters than among the wage-earners, who, according to most of their leaders, were being influenced mainly by local considerations.

Thus it appears an oversimplification of the many, variegated issues that seethed in the Little Blackstone Valley to state that the election was wholly a referendum of the New Deal. Interpretation apparently must be modified to allow for these other local factors.

Vanity Fair Offers 'Letter of Regret' To Satisfy Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Frank Crowninshield, editor of Vanity Fair, has written a letter of regret to the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito, in Washington, that his magazine published a cartoon of the Emperor of Japan which caused offense to the Japanese people and has received what was characterized at Mr. Crowninshield's office today as a most friendly reply, indicating it was added, that the incident which caused the Tokyo Foreign Office to protest to the State Department was closed.

"I particularly regret," Mr. Crowninshield said in his letter, "that because of a misconception on the part of Japanese readers we were supposed to have portrayed the Emperor in the act of drawing a rickshaw, obviously a menial occupation. But I think that if you, yourself, will look at the drawing, you will see that our readers could have derived no such idea, as the wagon is obviously that of a military carriage. At any rate it was so intended and appears so in the drawing."

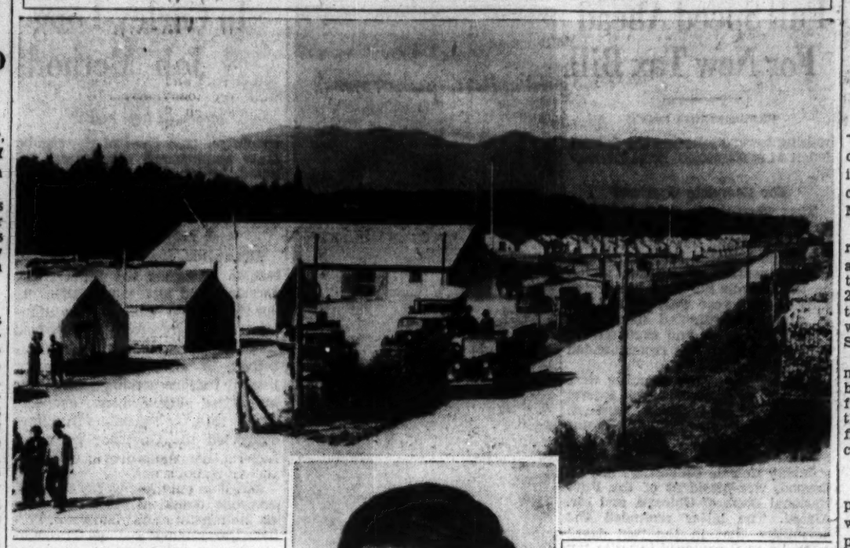
The drawing showed the Emperor of Japan pulling the Nobel Peace Prize in a cart, and was one of five "highly unlikely historical situations" pictured with the caption "Not on your tintype."

The cartoon against which the Japanese Government protested to the State Department was by William Gropper, who has another caricature of the Emperor of Japan in New Masses, radical weekly magazine of Aug. 13, out today. Under the caption, "The Mikado Behind the Japanese Screen," the picture shows the Emperor in a war-like attitude, with a sabre in his right hand and a rifle strapped on his back, behind a screen on which he is depicted as an adherent of peace sitting near a bough on which a dove is perched with an olive branch in its bill.

Floods Sweeping Ohio

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP)—Swirling, yellow, overflow waters from two large rivers and dozens of smaller streams continued to sweep over a wide area of east-central Ohio today, in the worst flood disaster this State has experienced in 22 years.

Cabin and Tent Town Rises in Alaska



Wide World

Don L. Irwin
Manager of Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation
Palmer Headquarters of Matanuska Colony of Western Farmers Shown Above

Private Arms Trade Started World War, Naval Chief Held

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Weighty evidence for the taking of profits out of war is afforded in a life by Lady Wester Wemyss of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Wester Wemyss, who was a member of the British War Cabinet in 1918. (Eyre and Spottiswoode.)

Lady Wester Wemyss records her husband's refusal to attribute the war to the Kaiser or to any other individual.

"It was in a far different quarter," she says, "that Wemyss believed the principal authors of the war were to be found. For years before its outbreak he had watched the baleful activities of the armament trusts; the manner in which they had, heavily subsidizing the press, influenced public opinion in every country, stirring up strife and creating an atmosphere of hostility, ill-will and suspicion between nations.

"He had realized all the danger brought about by international armaments rings who, playing into one another's hands, had a direct interest in the inflation of navy and army estimates and in war scares; for the more armaments were increased abroad the more, obviously, had they to be increased at home.

"To end the era of destructive wars and help on the cause of disarmament would, he felt, be only possible by elliminating the element of private gain from the manufacture of armaments and thus make the waging of war no longer a source of private benefit."

Lord Wester Wemyss was Britain's First Sea Lord in 1917-19 and thus had Admiralty headquarters information on this question during the most critical period of the war.

Danzig Customs War Nearing Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

has been closed again, and goods from Germany will no longer be allowed into the Free City duty free.

Danzig Customs Rate

Polish wishes having thus been met, Danzig expects Poland to follow suit by rescinding the Warsaw decree of July 22, which imposed a duty on goods imported into Poland via Danzig in addition to the duty already levied by Danzig. By thus forcing a double customs levy on all Danzig transit trade the decree dealt a powerful blow to the Free City's economic existence. Inevitably the latter's trade was gradually diverted to the neighboring Polish port of Gdynia, where only one customs rate was payable, and Danzig was faced with ruin.

The immediate origin of the dispute was Danzig's devaluation of its guiden, which being cheaper than the Polish zloty, hit Gdynia traders. At first the Free City considered laying the whole matter before the League of Nations, of which Danzig is ward. As, however, in the past the League has had more than its surfeit of the Polish-Danzig questions, and a Geneva mediation might take considerable time, both sides now seem to prefer direct negotiations.

Two Other Factors

Two further factors are believed here to have influenced the Free City against appeal to the League. One is that any delay is at Danzig's expense and in favor of its rival Gdynia.

The other is Berlin's apparent disinclination to "interfere" in its behalf. Indeed it is freely rumored here that while Danzig was turning its thoughts toward Geneva, Poland asked Germany for proof of the Reich's oft-reiterated impartiality in the Danzig dispute. The result of this "démarche," it is said, was that Berlin told the Free City's National Socialist Senate that it must not expect official German support.

The special sigificance of these moves, as affirmed in Polish circles, is that Adolf Hitler has shown he does not want to jeopardize Polish friendship for Danzig's *beaux yeux*.

But back of most of the many disputes between Danzig and Poland is the hard economic factor that Polish Gdynia is growing all the time at the expense of Danzig.

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Farmers Clamor For Places In Alaska Colonies

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 8 (AP)—Eager Americans clamored for a chance at frontier farming today as it was disclosed the Government is considering a "super colony" along Matanuska lines in Kenai Peninsula.

Mayor Don Brownell of Seward, returning from Washington, D. C., announced federal officials were thinking seriously of transplanting 2000 families from various parts of the United States to the peninsula, which lies between Anchorage and Seward.

At the same time Don L. Irwin, manager of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, said 650 farmers, representing every state in the union, have applied, hoping to fill vacancies in the ranks of the colonists in Matanuska Valley.

Cite Long Experience

Some of the applicants "almost pleaded for a chance," said Mr. Irwin, and advanced their long experience "on farming frontiers," as reasons why they should succeed in the Government's land settlement project.

"These persons want to take the place of any dissatisfied colonists quitting or applying to quit the Matanuska Colony," Mr. Irwin said.

Mayor Brownell did not say how far advanced the plans were for Kenai Peninsula. He said he thought such a project would be marked by greater preparations for reception of the colonists than at Matanuska.

All necessary lands would be acquired in advance, roads would be built and buildings erected before the colonists were brought from their former homes, Mr. Irwin said.

Careful Preparations

Competent agents would be included among the colonists, and rigid examinations to show frontier farming qualifications would be required.

Mr. Irwin announced the names of all applicants for places at Matanuska were being filed and would form the basis for careful selection of colonists in any future movements.

Work at Palmer, the town nearest Matanuska, was progressing rapidly, Mr. Irwin said. He added that colony morale had improved. Lack of logs has led to erection of a number of frame structures to house colony families this winter. A large crop of wild hay has been harvested for the live stock.

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Relief Crops and Roving Canneries Aid Oregon

Products from 30,000 subsistence projects expected to find their way into 1,000,000 cans this season to provide for coming winter. Plan of self-help finds hearty response from men and women alike.

Cannery on Wheels in Action
Oregon's First Portable Canning Plant Has a Busy Day. Herbert Howells, County Agent, Its Originator, in Straw Hat and Overalls, Has Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Fruit and vegetables from some 30,000 "relief" gardens are beginning to find their way into more than 1,000,000 cans, to be stored for the use of needy families this winter, under Oregon's relief program.

These gardens have been cultivated by unemployed citizens under a ruling requiring all able-bodied persons on the relief rolls to raise a part of their food in their own gardens, wherever land is available.

Pioneering efforts in community canning during the past few years have proved so successful that 20 canneries, 13 of them portable, are being operated in the 14 counties.

In addition to encouraging relief families with gardens to take their own produce to community canneries, the State Relief Administration is also undertaking a campaign between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31 for the development of the home drying of fruit and vegetables.

Bids on 2,000,000 Cans

The Administration has taken bids on 2,000,000 cans for relief clients. The exact number used will depend upon the value of the crops harvested. The number of cans allotted to each relief family under the 1935 plans will not exceed 75.

It seems rather odd to many people to think of canning plants steaming down the road like fire engines. But their ability to do this accounts for a large part of the success of the community canning experiments.

The idea of a cannery on wheels came as an inspiration to Herbert Howells, county agricultural agent in a southern Oregon county in the early summer of 1932.

Grangers Extend Aid

Mr. Howells proposed the plan to a group of Grangers in Josephine County in the middle of June, and by July 3 the cannery had been built, equipped, and was ready for immediate operation.

Great copper kettles in which sirup for canning was prepared were made by cutting off the tops of copper stills, donated by the sheriff of Josephine County, who had confiscated them. The copper coils which had been part of the illicit distilling apparatus were used to heat the kettles.

While the canning plant was valued at $1250, Mr. Howells has reported that the entire cash outlay for putting the project under way was $600. With the aid of one of the farmers and with the advice of canning experts at Oregon State College, Mr. Howells assembled the equipment

Help From Many Sources

The first consideration; the wheels and frame of an old automobile, was purchased for $5. This was suitable to be pulled behind a car. The second purchase was a six-horsepower steam boiler. A small commercial canning outfit loaned a large pressure cooker and another was provided by the State Girls' Industrial School. Power was provided by electric motors.

Josephine County furnished the cans at a cost of $3000, the Grants Pass Chamber of Commerce made a small donation, and sugar was purchased out of cash receipts exacted from persons not on relief who wanted the privilege of using the cannery.

"We never had more than $75 cash at any one time," Mr. Howells said.

As soon as the traveling plant was ready for action, farm leaders of the county were invited to attend a demonstration, schedules were arranged and published and within two weeks the "peak" day was experienced when 5552 cans were turned out.

Never Ceased Working

No stock company ever played to more eager audiences than those that waited for the rambling cannery. Operating 24 hours a day, six days a week for seven weeks, the traveling institution played a close schedule. Sometimes it moved as far as 70 miles in a day, losing not more than two or three hours. And it literally kept up its steam as it traveled. One morning at 6 o'clock Mr. Howells and his staff found 42 families waiting to start to work.

More than 650 families used this first portable cannery and 125,000 cans, in round numbers, were turned out.

A "toll" was exacted from each person's supply as pay for use of the cannery. The cans so claimed were retained by the county for winter relief distribution.

Even the County Profited

In "toll" the county received 35,000 cans, which, valued at a wholesale price of 10 cents a can, gave the county a profit of $500 over the amount it had spent for the empty cans. Mrs. Sara Wertz, county home demonstration agent, was the collaborator of the county agricultural agent, and two men were paid small sums to give full-time aid to the cannery.

The worth of the plan was at once apparent in all portions of the State, and the idea grew during that summer and in following seasons. It grew until it resulted in an output of 636,565 cans of fruit, vegetables and meat from relief canneries in 14 Oregon counties during the summer of 1934, directly benefiting more than 3800 families.

Oregon families on relief rolls thus preserved foods, which, valued at 10 cents a can, would have cost the counties $63,656.50. Since the expense was $48,710.31, the total saving amounted to $14,946.19.

Daily Pension of $57 Granted to Insull

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Samuel Insull, deposed head of a $2,000,000,000 public utility empire, today was assured of a daily income of about $57.

At the height of his career, Mr. Insull was reported to have been paid more than $500,000 or $1370 daily, in salaries by the numerous companies he directed.

Three Chicago companies which he formerly headed yesterday reinstated him on their pension rolls, from which he was removed 17 months ago after he fled the country in an attempt to avoid trial for mail fraud. He later was returned and acquitted of all criminal charges.

White House Gets Cramer's Apology On Whisper Drive

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—E. P. Cramer, advertising man who suggested the public utilities start a "whispering campaign" against President Roosevelt, today received from the White House an acknowledgment of receipt of his telegraphed apology to the President.

A copy of the apology, sent Sunday night, was made public today by Mr. Cramer, who was discharged by the Thomas A. Edison Company as the result of "so reprehensible a plan" as he suggested. The telegram read:

"I wish to offer my sincere apologies for having written the letter which was the basis of last Thursday's hearing.

"Please believe that it was written at a time when I was stunned by the prospect that legislation sponsored by your administration might destroy an investment representing considerable part of my life's savings.

"On calmer consideration I cannot but realize that even under such circumstances there can be no defense for even considering anything as unfair as a 'whispering campaign.'

"I have publicly acknowledged that I am ashamed. Permit me to make the same acknowledgment to you."

Mississippi's Vote On Governor Close

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8 (AP)—Unofficial returns from all except 280 of Mississippi's 1638 precincts today gave Paul B. Johnson, a 1363 vote lead over Hugh L. White, wealthy lumberman, in the five-cornered Democratic primary race for Governor.

Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree dropped hopelessly behind Mr. White and Mr. Johnson after making it a three-way race during the early hours of tabulating.

The other candidates, Lester Franklin and Dr. E. A. Copeland, single tax theorist, were far outdistanced.

The vote stood: Johnson, 81,435; White, 80,072; Murphree, 70,893; Franklin, 28,287; Copeland, 3387.

While neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. White was in position today to claim first place both were confident they will fight it out at a runoff primary August 27.

Brazilian President Honors U. S. Admiral

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 8 (AP)—Dr. Getuilo Vargas, President of Brazil, acting as grand master of the National Order of the Southern Cross, yesterday conferred the title of grand officer upon Admiral William Banks Caperton, U. S. N., retired, and Diego Carbonell, Venezuelan minister here.

Admiral Caperton has made his home in Newport, R. I., since his retirement in 1919. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1873.

Post and Will Rogers Differ on Pastimes On Alaskan Flight

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 8 (AP)—Wiley Post and Will Rogers mildly disagreed today over plans for resuming their flight over Alaska in Post's new red pontoon-equipped monoplane.

Post, the round-the-world flier, yearned for fishing with light tackle.

Rogers, the cowboy philosopher, urged a quick takeoff for Nome so he could "lasso a reindeer."

Inasmuch as weather forecasts were unfavorable, Rogers said he would compromise and "let Wiley do his fishing."

The two, flying in the plane Post has announced he will use in a flight to Moscow, arrived here yesterday from Seattle, a trip they made in 8 hours and 15 minutes.

It was learned from Post that he considered visiting for a short time with Joe Crosson, an aviator with whom the round-the-world flier became acquainted during the Alaskan parts of his flights in the summers of 1931 and 1933.

Rogers, making his first trip to Alaska, studied with interest a map of the territory and finally said:

"I guess Wiley and me'll have to flip a coin to see where we go next. Wiley's the very best man on this trip. He fills the gas tank and then we're off."

Relief Strikers Camp At Kansas City Court

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 8 (AP)—About 400 relief workers appeared at the Wyandotte county courthouse yesterday and started the second day of their strike with breakfast on the front lawn.

The dwindling assembly which remained at the courthouse Tuesday night as a protest move against a 67½ per cent slash in relief funds grew hourly in the early morning.

Borglum Says He Can Finish Mt. Rushmore Project in Year

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KEYSTONE, S. D., Aug. 8—Mt. Rushmore National Memorial will be finished by the end of 1936, if the necessary men, power and assistance are provided him, Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, said on his return to the Black Hills. The sculptor, accompanied by Mrs. Borglum, arrived late last week from Washington, where he has been in connection with Mt. Rushmore legislation for several months.

"I am greatly dissatisfied with the delay," Mr. Borglum said. "I have some other large works, including two mountain carvings which I am on and am under contract to do. But I must finish Mt. Rushmore first. I laid the matter before government officials when I was in Washington and assured them that with their friendly and helpful co-operation, I can complete the sculptural work on the mountain by September, 1936. The cleaning up and final finishing can be done next year."

This work will continue through the winter months, Mr. Borglum said. Increased appropriations will permit the doubling of the drills or at least an increase of 12 or 15 drills to speed up the rough work. The electric power will be increased. The overhead is as much for 10 men as for 40 so there is no economy in working a small force.

"We must have a hoist so that the men will need no longer to climb that long flight of steps to their work," he said. "The loss of time and energy on this one thing is a disgrace. I want to get this project finished and this penny-wise method of getting things done must be stopped."

Mr. Borglum has never had but one stone man that knew anything about the work, to assist him, and then for not more than a quarter of the time, he declared.

Jefferson's head will be completed in another month or six weeks. Lincoln's head to the right of the observer will be started at once.

Rough blocking of the remaining figures, all the big stonework will be done in the next three months. Finishing will be left for winter with the exception of Jefferson's head, which is so nearly completed. The heads will be housed in roughly for the winter months, so that the finer work may be done. Small stoves will be installed to enable men to continue with the work.

"I have had in mind as a part of my plan at Stone Mountain, Ga., the building of a stone museum into the mountain," Mr. Borglum said. "This has been agreed upon for Mt. Rushmore and a long flight of steps will be cut into the side of the mountain. Work is beginning on the steps next week."

The steps will be 15 to 20 feet wide, all stone with a six-inch tread and two-foot landings. They will go up to the small draw back of the heads and will run up 800 feet in height.

The museum will be used for the storage of records and documents and will be built completely of stone. Plans are under way for the construction of an amphitheater and a low, rambling, one-story stone building for use of guests as a reading and lounging room. The studio on Doane Robinson Mountain across from Rushmore will eventually be built of stone so that everything will be fireproof.

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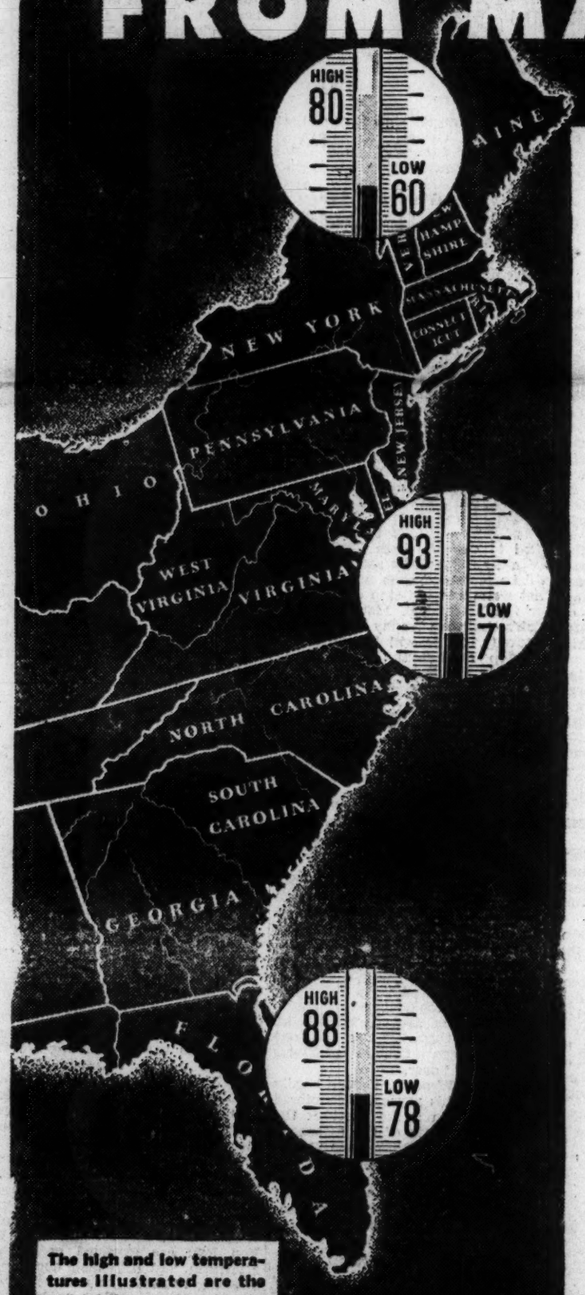

The high and low temperatures illustrated are the official figures given by the U. S. Weather Bureau for June 17, 1935, in Portland, Maine; Baltimore, Maryland and Miami, Florida.

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GREATER NET POWER: "Air-Conditioned" gasoline plus clean burning guarantees superior performance. Hence, GREATER NET POWER.

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Midsummer Skating Carnival—Junior Tennis at Culver—Women's Western Golf

Experience Says Food Important in Baseball

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ask any big league baseball player what his favorite pastime is away from the diamond and the chances are very good that he will answer, "Eating." Food is an important part of major league routine, in fact considerably more important than the fan in the grandstand realizes. On the field of battle, victory has depended upon food. To a certain extent, this applies to our national game.

Heroes rise to great heights on the diamonds of the major leagues, only to fall into obscurity because they were champions of the dining room. The late John J. McGraw made it a practice to examine the dinner orders of his players from time to time, and the Giants' manager would make plenty of noise if he discovered his men were ignorant in food matters. Over his long period at the helm of the Giants, McGraw had many interesting experiences with hearty eaters. One of the players who gave him the most trouble was Frank Hogan, the big catcher who recently was handed his unconditional release by the Boston Braves.

When Hogan first reported to the Braves back in 1925, he was a husky youngster. From the first day he donned a big league uniform he was crowned an expert with the knife and fork. When McGraw secured him in a trade during the winter of 1928, he set to work mapping out a menu for the Somerville, Mass., youth. At first Hogan followed his pilot's instruction, but after a spell his fondness for food caused him to invent a system that had even the great McGraw fooled.

Hogan Broke Rules

Frank worked out a scheme with the waiters around the National League circuit, whereby "spinach" meant mashed potatoes and "cauliflower" was translated into pie à la mode. When McGraw glanced over the dinner checks, he had no idea that his big catcher was breaking training rules. And Hogan kept gaining weight. During the southern training period he would work hard to cut down the poundage that had piled on during the winter. Sometimes big Frank would jog miles around the ball park under a boiling Florida sun, wearing a heavy rubber shirt and a woolen sweater, only to weigh in at the end of the workout and discover that he had gained instead of lost.

When Hogan came back to the Braves in 1933, he was still a great catcher in every way, except for his size. Right now he has a good arm. He can hit in streaks and no National League backstop is a better handler of pitchers. But Somerville Frank is so slow afoot that his days of big league baseball are practically at an end. Had he been able to control his fondness for food, he undoubtedly would be one of the league's star catchers right now.

Ruth Fond of Food

Babe Ruth's colorful Yankee career was probably cut short because his tremendous frame had absorbed too much weight for a pair of spindle legs to carry around. Weight is often an advantage to a slugger of the Ruth type and certainly it was an important factor in the Babe's brilliant home run accomplishments. But like everything else, it can be carried too far. While at the peak of his form, Ruth did about as he pleased. Miller Huggins managed the Yankees through most of their pennant-winning years and little Miller had plenty of trouble trying to keep his players in the best condition possible, particularly Ruth.

The big Bambino thought nothing of eating eight or a dozen "hot dogs" in the course of a game. Between innings it was his habit to consume large quantities of ice cream and soda pop. In later years, he realized that all this unnecessary eating was shortening his playing years. Even now, Babe can give the ball a terrific ride when he connects, but that oversize frame will not allow him to cover ground in the outfield.

Bob Fothergill, the old Detroit, Chicago and Red Sox outfielder, was a great hitter, but his rotund figure overshadowed this marked ability at the bat. The Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals tried Bud Tinning, a pitcher who seemed able to curb enemy batters, but unable to curb his menu. He was one of the most promising boxmen the Chicago organization has seen in years.

Many of the present day players are fighting to keep their weight down. Vito Tamuis of the Yankees is one; Dusty Rhodes of the Red Sox is another. Of course there are exceptions. Vernon Gomez is still trying to add weight to his pitching frame. Little Lloyd Waner of the Pirates fails to make much of an impression on the scales despite continual efforts on his part to correct this disadvantage.

However, whether light or heavy, the wise ball player is the one who is careful while a napkin is under his chin.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 8, 1910

FRED CLARKE'S home run and triple accounted for three runs as Pittsburgh beat Boston, 6 to 0, in a National League game. Leifield pitched seven-hit ball for the winners. Walter Johnson of Washington won a great pitchers' battle from Chicago in the American League. He allowed only two hits and won by 3 to 2, despite the fact that his mates made only four safeties.

Boston's Yankee Finishes Fifth; Astra Is Victor

COWES, Eng., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Boston sloop Yankee finished fifth yesterday in the first of three races for the special jubilee commemoration cup featured by a thrilling finish which saw the class J Astra cross the line less than four minutes ahead of Candida.

T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful America's Cup challenger Endeavour, winner of the first two races of Cowes' Week, led most of the way over the course which was shortened to 39 miles owing to poor wind conditions.

A short distance from the finish line Endeavour was overtaken by Astra and Candida, and then the two yachts staged a spirited duel the rest of the way.

Astra's time was 3h. 56m. 44s. Candida was clocked in 4h. 21s.; Endeavour, 4h. 11m. 5s.; Shamrock, 4h. 12m. 6s.; Yankee, 4h. 16m. 2s., and Britannia, with King George aboard, 4h. 22m. 21s. Westward and Velsheda started but did not complete the course.

American Athletes Make Clean Sweep

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 8 (AP)—Six American athletes competing in two track meets in northern Finland yesterday, made a clean sweep of the eight events.

Gordon Dunn and Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, turned in two victories each.

At Kajanni, Dunn accounted for the discus throw with a heave of 156 feet and then won the shotput with a toss of 49 feet. Jack Mauger, also of the Olympic Club, took the pole vault with a leap of 12 feet. Robinson was victorious in the 100-meter dash in 11.6s. and then captured the 800-meter run in 1m. 59s. flat.

At Terijoki, on the Carelian isthmus, George Anderson, another Olympic Club star, won the 100 meters in 10.7s.; Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State University, won the hammer throw with a toss of 163 feet and Newell Rushforth of Salt Lake City annexed high jumping honors with a mark of 6ft. 1in.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	30	22	.577
San Francisco	28	22	.560
Portland	28	23	.549
Los Angeles	27	23	.540
Seattle	26	24	.520
Oakland	24	27	.471
Hollywood	21	31	.404
Sacramento	20	32	.385

Results Aug. 7

Missions 3, Portland 2.
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 3.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	66	47	.584
New Orleans	64	50	.561
Nashville	62	50	.554
Memphis	59	55	.518
Chattanooga	56	54	.509
Little Rock	52	56	.481
Birmingham	46	66	.411
Knoxville	42	69	.373

Results Aug. 7

Atlanta 3, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 4.
Only games scheduled.

Two of Seeded Group Survive Tennis Battles

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP)—Three seeded players were eliminated and two other favored entries survived only after brilliant rallies yesterday as unseeded competition stole the spotlight in the junior division of the national junior and boys' tennis championships on the courts of the Culver Military Academy.

Edgar Weller of Austin, Texas, seeded fourth; Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, sixth; and Melvin Lapman, New York, eighth, went to the sidelines in fourth-round matches, while Don Leavens, red-haired Milwaukee star, and Bob Riggs of Los Angeles, seeded third and second, respectively, came through to the quarterfinals after hard battles.

Robert Harman, topseeded, was the only member of the favored brigade who entered the round of eight with comparative ease. The Los Angeles star dropped Chester Murphy from the running with a straight-set conquest, 6—2, 6—4.

Bob Underwood of Los Angeles eliminated Weller, 6—2, 9—7; Lawrence Nelson, another Los Angeles threat, ran through Madden, 6—2, 6—4, and Marvin Wachman of Milwaukee, who is looming as the tourney "dark horse," came from behind to defeat Lapman, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Leavens reached the quarterfinals after a brilliant rally against Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas. Twice Kamrath was within one point of victory but Leavens hung on and eventually triumphed, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Riggs experienced plenty of trouble with Bill Westerfield of New Orleans but finally won, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, in one of the hardest fought matches of the tournament.

In today's quarterfinals, Riggs opposes Wachman, Leavens meets Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, Harman clashes with Nelson and Underwood engages Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla.

Two of the favorites in the boys division, Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia and Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, were forced into extra sets in their third round matches. Bellis, seeded No. 1, defeating Melvin Schwartzman of Brooklyn, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0, and Greenberg rallied to whip William Umstaedter, Millburn, N. J., 5—7; 6—3, 6—1.

Davis Cup Players Return Convinced Britain Too Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Apparently convinced that future Davis Cup campaigns will be just as futile as this year's, as long as Fred Perry and Bunny Austin play for Britain, America's international tennis team returned today in the liner Manhattan. They offered no alibis for their 5 to 0 defeat.

The players who arrived were Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas; Johnny Van Ryn of Philadelphia, Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako of Los Angeles, besides nonplaying Capt. Joseph Wear and Harry Hillman, Dartmouth track coach and athletic trainer.

"Nobody is going to beat England as long as Fred Perry and Bunny Austin represent her in the Davis Cup competition," the 31-year old Allison said. His teammates echoed the sentiment.

Trip Not a Failure

They were a disappointed crew, but the veterans Allison and van Ryn said the trip was not a complete flop.

"We gained the satisfaction of getting into the challenge round again which was an accomplishment George Lott, Ellsworth Vines and Bill Tilden said we couldn't do," they said.

The Texan is by no means through with Davis Cup tennis as far as doubles are concerned if he is "invited to try out for the team next year." However, it is unlikely he will ever again play singles. Van Ryn said he would like to play cup doubles with Allison until he is 40, which means 11 years more.

"Freshmen" Budge and Mako passed on most of the speech-making honors to their seniors.

Budge said: "It was a great experience for me. Wimbledon inspires you to try harder because you know you're up against the best players in the world. I have more confidence now than I had this time a year ago."

Bright Future Painted

Wear and Hillman painted a bright future for Budge provided he can improve and speed up his footwork.

"He was almost as slow as a snail yet he beat such stars as von Cramm and Austin," Wear said. "Budge tried hard and so did the other fellows. They were most conscientious but we just weren't good enough to beat England and it took a lot of luck to beat Germany.

"As far as Sidney Wood was concerned he was highly erratic and Hillman reported him 'not in the best physical condition.' He knew it, however, and suggested that Budge and Allison play singles against Germany."

Wear didn't make any suggestions for the future but one of the problems, he said, is that it's hard to approximate "our players" ability. "In other words, the men chosen for the team sometimes do not seem to be able to reach their peak when they are needed most," he said.

Hillman, however, had something to say about that.

"This was a brand new experience for me and I enjoyed it," he said. "The boys were wonderful and cooperated with me fully. Except for Van Ryn, all weigh more than when they started for England. Van Ryn held his weight.

While all had different views on this subject and that, it was the consensus that the German baron, Gottfried von Cramm has better strokes than Perry. The Englishman's margin of superiority lies in his unshakeable confidence and speed, they said.

"Von Cramm looks and is a sweet player," said Allison, "but who wins —Mr. Perry!"

From England to Lake Placid

Enjoying Midsummer Ice Season

Charles A. Logan of Birchington, Kent, Member of the Streatham Ice Club of London, and Audrey Gough of the London Ice Club, Enter Figure-Skating Carnival, Aug. 9 and 10

Huge Cast of Famous Stars To Take Part in Ice Operetta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 8—A cast of 133, including the pick of American and Canadian figure skaters and famous ice stars from Great Britain, will take part in the fourth annual mid-summer figure skating operetta at the Olympic Arena, tomorrow and Saturday, Gustave Lussi, director, stated today.

As the cast swung into the final days of drill, it was evident that Director Lussi and Manager H. L. Garren have assembled the best skating and the best looking group ever to take part in an ice spectacle on this continent.

Grecian Temple

The performance will open with the arena ice sheet transformed into a Grecian temple. Eight huge Greek columns will extend from the ice far up toward the curved roof. Three girl skaters will be grouped at each column. In and out among them in shimmering robes, with flashing skates, will weave three Greek goddesses.

Sixty skaters will take part in the Dutch number, and 24 in the Black and White symphony. In the latter the participants will do school figures exclusively. The entire cast of 24 girls will all be in the air, off the ice, at one time in one of the drill numbers.

Late entries for the operetta include Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, Boston, 1935 North American pair champions; Grace Madden and her brother, Lester, Boston, 1935 United States junior pair champions; Guy Owen, former champion of the Minto Club, Ottawa; Adrie Main, champion of Montreal; Nora McCarthy and Frances Claudet of the Minto Club; Mary, Estelle, and Louise Weigel of Buffalo; Margaret Leslie, Toronto, former Canadian junior titleholder; Joseph K. Savage, New York; Audrey Garland and Fraser Sweetman, Winnipeg; and Nettie Prantel, New York.

Musical Gem

These skaters and the Canadian, North American, and United States champions will take part in singles, pairs, mixed pairs, girls' pairs, trios, and fours, with the group and ballet numbers combining to make up a program that will be a veritable sonic, rhythmic, and musical gem.

Michael Covert's augmented Lake Placid Club orchestra of 30 pieces will supply the musical background for the skaters. Covert is musical director for the Madison Square Garden ice carnivals in New York.

The huge Olympic Arena will be filled to capacity both Friday and Saturday nights. The same program will be presented each night, except that waltz and ten-step competition for the Adirondack Figure Skating Club's challenge trophy will be held Saturday. There will be waltz and ten-step exhibitions, however, the preceding evening.

Southwestern Ontario Defeats Bermuda Team

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 8 (Canadian Press) — The touring Bermuda cricket team was defeated yesterday by a picked Southwestern Ontario League side, 135—96.

Robinson, Southwestern captain, was the outstanding star of the match, with a stand of 53 runs.

J. Hayward was the Bermudas' most successful bowler with five wickets for 46 runs. J. Hayward and A. Mariera lost their wickets for 10 when the visitors came to bat. The Christiansen brothers of Bermuda, in a partnership, then ran the score to 96. Huxley took five and Marshall four wickets.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	62	37	.626
New York	56	39	.589
Chicago	52	39	.547
Boston	52	48	.520
Cleveland	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	40	51	.440
Washington	43	57	.430
St. Louis	33	62	.347

Results Aug. 7

Boston 6, New York 5.
New York 6, Boston 4.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1. (10 innings)
Only games played.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	67	49	.578
Syracuse	66	53	.555
Toronto	64	55	.538
Baltimore	62	55	.530
Buffalo	61	54	.530
Newark	59	57	.509
Rochester	47	67	.412
Albany	39	75	.342

Results Aug. 7

Baltimore 7, Buffalo 5.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 4, Toronto 3.
Toronto 10, Syracuse 3.
Newark 6, Rochester 2.
Montreal 6, Albany 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	43	.613
Indianapolis	61	48	.560
Columbus	59	50	.541
Kansas City	57	51	.528
Milwaukee	57	53	.518
St. Paul	52	53	.500
Toledo	44	59	.427
Louisville	34	76	.309

Results Aug. 7

St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 3.
Indianapolis 8, St. Paul 8. (Tie.)
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 6.
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 2.

Everett Team Defeats Truro

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Roche Club baseball team of Everett, Mass., defeated Truro All Stars in a doubleheader yesterday, 12 to 6 and 13 to 3.

Golf Fireworks When Ohio Girl Equals Par 79

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP)—Eva Shorb of Massillon, Ohio, petite 17-year-old high school girl, furnished the fireworks yesterday in the second round of the Women's Western Golf Tournament, at the Westwood Country Club.

The pretty Buckeye blonde, playing with a new set of clubs, which she won last week in taking the Akron district championship, set this water-soaked course afire with a par 79, equaling the competitive record to defeat Ellamae Williams, 17-year-old Chicago girl, 5 and 4. Results of yesterday's matches:

Eva Shorb, Massillon, Ohio, defeated Ellamae Williams, Chicago, 5 and 4.
Mrs. P. T. Atwood, Chicago, defeated Isobel Ogilvie, Cleveland, 6 and 5.
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, 2 and 1.
Elisabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, defeated Edith Begg, Cleveland, 5 and 4.
Marion Leachman, San Francisco, defeated Marion McDougall, Portland, Ore., 4 and 3.
Margaret Russell, Detroit, defeated Harriet Randall, Indianapolis, Ind., 3 and 2.
Barbara Thompson, Los Altos, Calif., defeated Mrs. L. H. Selz, Chicago, 2 and 1.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., defeated Mrs. Lillian Zech, Chicago, 6 and 4.

In the quarterfinals Miss Wattles will meet Miss Miley, Miss Abbott plays Miss Russell; Miss Shorb plays Miss Leachman, and Mrs. Atwood meets Miss Thompson.

Miss Shorb, after defeating Miss Williams, played out the course in an attempt to break the competitive woman's record set in 1929 by Mrs. Julian Tyler of Cleveland. She missed a 10-inch putt on the last hole, however, carding a 79 which just tied the previous mark.

Miss Miley, the trans-Mississippi champion, stepped right into the king row of favorites when she eliminated Mrs. Zech, sterling Chicago shot-maker, 6 and 4. Tuesday Miss Miley, playing fine golf all the way, bested Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, the only former champion in the tournament.

Rain which swept over this district Tuesday made the course a lake in spots. The greens were filled with pools of water, the traps were unplayable sections, and the balls failed to roll after hitting the fairways.

A comparison of yesterday's cards shows that Mrs. Atwood would have been 2 up on Miss Thompson, today's opponent; Miss Shorb would have a three-hole edge on Miss Leachman; Miss Russell 2 up on Miss Abbott, and Miss Wattles 1 up on Miss Miley.

The semifinals will be staged tomorrow, over 18 holes, with the 36-hole final being carded for Saturday.

Horton Easily Reaches Maine Quarterfinals

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 8 (AP)—Scarcely bothered by his two opponents in opening rounds, Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., today went into the quarterfinals in defense of his Maine men's singles tennis crown at the Portland Country Club.

Horton yesterday disposed of Hubert Earle of Prout's Neck, 6—1, 6—0, and W. L. Caswell of Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—2. The second seeded player, Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., drew a bye, won by a default, and then eliminated J. C. Ewer of Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Except Miss Lucy Fowle of Winchester, Mass., who defaulted in women's singles, all seeded players advanced in the men's and women's singles and doubles.

Eastern Grass-Court Tennis Officials Await Cup Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8—With every part of the tournament now up to date, pending the arrival of the Davis Cup team, whose members are entered in the doubles, the eastern grass lawn tennis championship at Westchester Country Club is taking its time and holding back some of the matches so as to fill out the week. So Frank X. Shields confined his attention to doubles yesterday, holding over his quarterfinal match in the singles against Wilmer M. Hines until this afternoon, and one of the women's doubles semifinals was also held over.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., though hardly rested from his voyage, encountered real opposition as he overtook the field at the start of the afternoon play, as Martyn Buxby, the Texan, was right at the top of his game, and the Davis Cup star dropped the second set to him. But Wood settled down to play his finest forecourt tennis in the third, and took the match at 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Parker Beats Prusoff

Frank A. Parker also exerted his full skill against Henry Prusoff, the Seattle player, and the latter was held on the defensive all the way with the carefully placed backhand shots and service of the champion, who won at 6—0, 6—3. Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, also reached the semifinals by a straight set victory over Ralph Minnich, the Princeton pupil of Mercer Beasley, though the latter had him staging some of his most wonderful gets in the second set, which was carried to extra games by the careful play of Minnich. The score was 6—0, 7—5.

The most important match of the day had a powerful bearing on the arrangement of the players on the American team in the Wightman Cup play, as Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn fairly swamped another of the teams regarded as possibilities for the team match, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Gracyn W. Wheeler, the Californian, to enter the final round of the women's doubles, the score being 6—1, 6—2. The other semifinal, between still another Wightman Cup possibility, Dorothy Andrus and Carolin A. Babcock, was held over.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, Miss Andrus and Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, will meet in that order in the semifinals of the women's singles, all having come through their quarterfinal matches with ease yesterday, in straight sets. Miss Andrus had the hardest task, as the national girl champion, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., with her powerful stroking, held her closely, but the international player emerged victor at 7—5, 6—4.

Win Easily

Shields and Parker entered the semifinal round in the doubles, over John McDiarmid and Robert Bryan, with comparative ease, 6—3, 6—3, and Wood and Edward W. Feibleman overtook the field in the quarterfinals, also easily defeating Robert Kelleher and S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, 6—3, 6—2. But the other doubles match of the day developed an upset, when Wilbur Hess, intercollegiate champion, and Hal Surface scored over Grant and J. Gilbert Hall, 6—3, 7—5. Surface had put out Hall in the singles the day before.

The defending champions, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn are expected early this afternoon, and with their opponents awaiting them in the ranks for two or three rounds will find plenty to do at once.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	34	.657
Chicago	65	41	.613
St. Louis	61	39	.610
Pittsburgh	56	48	.538
Brooklyn	45	56	.446
Philadelphia	44	56	.440
Cincinnati	45	58	.437
Boston	26	75	.257

Results Aug. 7

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.
Only games played.

Boston Giants Win 13 to 0

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 8 (AP)—Boston's Royal Giants marred Dartmouth's 185th anniversary celebrations yesterday defeating the Dartmouth All Stars 13 to 0 in an exhibition baseball game.

Senators Buy Two Players

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Washington Senators have bought Phil Hensick, pitcher, from Albany and Roberto Estellella, third baseman, from Harrisburg, Penna. The purchase prices were not announced. Both were bought on trial.

New Melrose Coach—Melrose High School has secured Richard M. Udall, president of the New England Schoolboy Swimming Association, to teach mathematics, assist in student guidance and direction and aid in coaching track and tennis. Udall was submaster of Gardner (Mass.) High School, where he coached track and swimming. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1923, and went to Gardner in 1934, where he has been successful in track and swimming.

Sporting Around the Hub

Special Incentive for Sarah Palfrey Fabyan

MRS. MARSHALL FABYAN, finalist in the 1934 national singles championship, will have a special incentive to do well in the national women's doubles tennis championship that will be decided at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 17-24. Three times in previous tournaments, the former Sarah Palfrey has won this title —in 1930 with Betty M. Nuthall, in 1932 and 1934 with Helen H. Jacobs. But Mrs. Fabyan has not won the honors in an "odd" year.

Since the British-American women's matches were inaugurated, the strongest English players have come to America on biennial trips, and in each "odd" year, with the single exception of 1925, when Mary K. Browne and Helen Wills were champions, the English girls have carried away the American team title. Therefore, Mrs. Fabyan, bidding for that title for the first time on her home courts, will strive to end the English domination.

Added Spice—The decision of the U. S. L. T. A. to award the women's doubles to Longwood in conjunction with the competition for the national men's, mixed, veterans' and father-and-son championships, adds spice to "National Doubles Week" at Longwood. Heretofore the women's doubles have been held in conjunction with the women's singles, either at Philadelphia or New York, but this year the singles for both men and women are to be held simultaneously at Forest Hills, L. I., the week after Longwood's great doubles tournament.

While partnerships are still uncertain, President Henry R. Guild of the Longwood Cricket Club has been assured that all of the leading players will appear at Chestnut Hill for the opening day's play on Saturday, Aug. 17.

Fans Honor Broaca—Johnny Broaca, former Yale athlete, now a star pitcher with the New York Yankees, was presented with a wrist watch by Lawrence (Mass.) friends, between games of the doubleheader at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon. Broaca's home is in Lawrence.

Reidy Family Triumphs—James J. Reidy and his son Frank, from Wachusett, won the seventeenth annual father and son golf tournament at the Winchester Country Club yesterday, with a tournament record score of 73. The father had played 72 holes in the two days to compete with four sons and climaxed the Marathon yesterday with a four-foot putt to win top honors. W. A. and F. P. Hersey of Wellesley finished second with a gross 74. The low 36-hole net, in which only fathers playing with two or more sons are eligible, also was won by Reidy and the best performance in the special class for fathers playing with sons 12 years of age or under, was taken by Howard Paul of Bear Hill and son David. They had a gross of 88 and a net 73. A total of 161 pairs left the starting tee over the two days. The net prize went to Judge J. W. Monahan and son Joe.

Rumor Concerning Braves—It was rumored this morning that Charles F. Adams and his son, Weston, who own the controlling interest in the Braves baseball club, will hold a secret meeting with the O'Malley Associates some time today. The get-together is secret inasmuch as no newspaperman will be admitted.

Record After Record—Marblehead Race Week continues to astound with continental one-day entry records Yesterday, held under the colors of the Boston Yacht Club, 352 boats answered the starting signal. The former mark of 328 was reached Monday under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club. It is possible that the high has not been reached yet.

Manager Joe Came Through—Joe Cronin turned 32,919 Fenway Park spectators into a howling mob, yesterday, when he connected with his game-winning home run to decide the first half of a doubleheader that the Red Sox played with the Yankees. With two on and two out in the last of the ninth and the Red Sox trailing by two runs, Manager Joe smashed one of Johnny Broaca's pitches high over the left-field fence. The crowd, which was the largest weekday gathing of the season, continued to cheer even after the two teams had gone to the clubhouse. The drive gave Bob Grove his fourteenth pitching victory of the year.

"Breaks" Even Up—As a general rule, the "breaks" even up in baseball. Take the case of Bob Grove, Red Sox ace lefthander. Bob lost at least three games early in the season because his mates faltered in supporting him. Recently, however, the Sox, particularly Wes Ferrell, have been more than kind to "Lefty." Wes won one game for Bob with a pinch-homer in the ninth inning and another with a pinch single in the eighth. Yesterday, Joe Cronin came through with a three-run homer just when it appeared as if Grove was destined to taste defeat.

Joe Kirkwood Exhibition—Joe Kirkwood, golf's trick shot artist, will combine with Eddie Stimpson of Brae Burn, Massachusetts amateur golf champion, in an exhibition fourball match against Roy Brondson, former Massachusetts open golf champion, and Joe Turnesa of Hartford, Conn., Saturday, at Wianno. The match will start at 3 p. m.

Boston Novice Tennis Tourney—The survivors of 15 district tournaments throughout the city of Boston are competing in the first novice tennis tourney ever sponsored by the Boston Park Department, at Franklin Field, today.

Wianno Tennis Tournament—Vaughn Pipes defeated Robert L. Bentley, yesterday, to reach the men's singles final of the Cape Cod clay-court tennis championship being held at the Wianno Club. The score was 6—1, 4—6, 3—6, 9—7, 6—1. Sam Snider of Hartford is the other finalist, having defeated A. Sulloway, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Where to Dine

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Amusements

BOSTON

A startling drama of today and forever . . . timely as today's news—

Honey Season Is Here!

"YOUR letter's about the bee meeting, isn't it?" the rural postman said, as he handed me the mail. "Got one myself this morning. Of course, I don't have any bees," he laughed; "but, then, that's not the Government's fault."

I moved back out of the dust his car had raised and opened my letter. It read:

Dear Beekeeper:
Honey season is here.
For the purpose of giving our beekeepers assistance with their problems, our organization has arranged two bee meetings which will be held next week, as follows:
Friday, 10 A. M.—Emmert Replogle's, Martinsburg Borough.
Friday, 2 P. M.—Percy Hesselbein's, Kladder Station.
Bring your bee problems to this meeting.

Dear Beekeeper! What a contrast between the lyric beginning of this message from an agricultural bureau and certain terse missives I had received from the Department of Internal Revenue at different times. What a pity the Government couldn't carry this lyric note into all its communications. A letter like this could change the whole tenor of a day.

"Honey season is here!" How evocative the words were. I had no bees, either, until a moment ago when this letter invested me with them. But now I could close my eyes and see them—a gold-banded swarm issuing from its hive nestled down in a garden of pinks and phlox. There was a field of clover, too, from which anyone could sip honey without waiting for a middleman bee. Beyond the clover there was a stretch of buckwheat that was swooningly fragrant at night when the dew released its full essence into the air.

"Honey season is here, is here, is here," I went humming down the hard-baked road. Should I take my bee problems to Emmert Replogle's at 10 on Friday or to Percy Hesselbein's at 2? Or both? Two bee meetings in one day! If they weren't too far apart it could be managed. Where was Kladder Station? Mr. Dutcher would know. He would be going, of course. I would ask him if I could ride over with him.

I found him just turning away from his mailbox. He greeted me with his familiar gnarled forefinger salute.

"How's the weather suit you?"

"Fine, Mr. Dutcher, perfect." I came straight to the point. "How are your bees this year?"

"Fair to middlin', fair to middlin'."

I knew this statement, from him, was high praise.

He had raised young-blue eyes to mine without lifting his white head from its customary stoop. His questioning look reminded me that I had not been in the habit of asking about his bees for years, not since I was a child and we used to make regular pilgrimages to watch him working among them. "He doesn't even know when he's stung," his wife used to say.

"Mr. Dutcher, will you sell me a hive? The bees, too, of course; I want to raise bees." I kept on talking against the quizzical gaze bent upon me.

"I should like to begin right away, if we could move them."

"You want to raise bees, eh? And begin right off? Hmm!"

The thick leather creases in his cheeks moved as if he were going to laugh. He bent down stiffly and picked a stalk of timothy from the roadside. He straightened up and considered me again.

"Now, now, you don't want to go monkeyin' with bees, do you, now?" His voice had taken on the same querulous inflection it used to have when we children got too much underfoot.

"Oh, but I do, Mr. Dutcher. I think I must have always wanted to ever since I used to come over and see yours." There, I thought—that ought to make him more amenable. "But other things have pushed it out of my mind. And this morning I got a letter about bees and now I can't wait to have some of my own. It says that there are two bee meetings scheduled for Friday and I wanted to see if I could go with you."

He let himself down slowly onto the old horse block and stuck his feet out into the road. He shook his head emphatically so that a lock of white hair fell down over one eye.

"I won't be going to the bee meetings." He seemed to chew the words along with the stalk of timothy he had in his mouth. "Those experts at Washington and up at State College are always telling us how to run our farms. They've got everything down on paper—just how bees and chickens and pigs are going to act. On paper, mind you. Trouble is, you can't know their tricks till you live with them."

I opened my mouth to speak, but he went on:

"Take me, for instance. I've never had one mite of trouble with swarms dwindlin' away in the spring, right when you'd expect them to get down to business. But you should hear the hullabaloo they raise about spring dwindlin'! Come fall, don't fix your swarm up too cozy like in the cellar and feed them on sirup. No, siree, that's the ruination of them. First thing you know they're so used to getting their rations easy that, come spring, when they have to hustle, they haven't the gumption."

"But I'm not here in the winter." I suddenly realized that winter and several other important facts had not entered into my Arcadian vista of bee culture. Why was it that nothing was as simple as you imagined it to be when you skimmed only the surface of it?

"Let me see the letter." My old friend was his usual jovial self again.

"Honey season is here," he read out slowly, squinting against the sun. "Well, now that's true enough." He chuckled deep down in his throat.

I stood waiting for him to finish.

"Yes, yes." He was smiling now, folding up the paper meticulously in the right creases. "Yes, any time you have a hankerin' after bees, you come right on over and tinker with mine." You don't want to be havin' your own, now, do you?" His tone assured me that he considered me persuaded.

With a sudden, unexpected spryness he got to his feet.

"Here you are." He handed the letter to me. "I suppose you want to keep this fer a souvenir. *I* didn't git one," he went on dryly. There was a scampish glint in his eyes. "Guess they've never heard of *me*. I've only been keeping bees for sixty years."

His long body in its faded blue overalls shook with his chuckles.

M. W. R.

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Uncounted Tides

THE tides of the basin are at their ebb.

The harbor is empty, for long withdrawn are the waters, withdrawn Fundyward farther than the vision extends. Beside the wharves, where now you look down as from atop a roof upon the street below, tall-sparred vessels lie, but there is no water beneath their oaken keels. They seem strangely apart from their native element. You feel that some magic power has brought them into another bourne. They are pathetically helpless, like sea-monsters whose ill-starred curiosity has led them into shallow waters which have abandoned them.

The town itself seems stranded. The long pillars of its ancient wharves, dark and scarred with the ebb and flow of uncounted tides, seem its very foundations, and you feel that they are groaning ominously under its weight. So deep and empty is the harbor that the clustered houses seem to cling insecurely to a hillside and about to slide into the abyss. And at night, when the tide is at its ebb, you see the town from the harbor's farther side as if it were suspended in space itself.

But around yonder headland comes creeping a long white line, upon which the sun rays glint as on the surf along some coral reef. It extends across the broad harbor entrance and washes along the flotsam-lined shore, as if the sluice-gates of the sea itself had been opened. It bears with it the wrack and driftwood of the deep waters, and a hundred birds follow it with keenly searching eyes.

The tides of the basin have turned.

Inland sweeps the tidal wave, driven by the full power of the swelling Atlantic. Foot by foot and yard by yard it picks a sure way across the brown mud-flats, rustles the tall grass of the salt marshes, searches out every nook and cranny among the foundations of the wharves and old warehouses. Like long probing fingers its advance waters search their ways into every tiny creek and armlet of the harbor, seeming to bring life and vitality to a world just now without sentiency or substance.

The long keels of the ocean-scarred old vessels, laden high with new-cut lumber, feel the lap of the rising waters and a sort of tremor of new life seems to animate their ancient frames. Along their sides creeps the welcome tide, ever rising with the perceptible flow of a gentle meadow stream. And at last, heavy-laden, seemingly immovable in their bed of harbor mud, they respond to the mighty surge of the swelling waters. They move, at first uneasily, then confidently, like the awakening sleeper at the call of the sun's first rays. They nudge gently at the wharf pilings and then strain a little on their hawsers, as if eager to be away and in action now that the sea has taken them in its arms once more.

Higher and higher swells the tidal wave, this northern tip of the Western Ocean volume of ever-moving sea. It surges beneath the wharves, seeming to make secure again the very foundations of the seaside town itself, to fill the void that but a moment ago was there, to bring to men and nature alike renewed strength and animation.

The tides of the basin are at their full.

M. T. G.

Wind Song

WIND from the valley
Led by the moon
Comes up the hillside
Into my room

Comes through the rock glen
Over cool ferns
Drifts through the sheepfold
Where the lane turns

Comes through the beechwood
Rustling the leaves
With sound as of rain
Quick on the trees

Comes through my wind
High on the hill
Unto my bed
Where *I* lie still

Falling upon me
Frail as thin lace
Delicate coverlet
Woven of space

—JANE DRANSFIELD, in *Voices*

To a Young Musician

ON WHAT imagined seas do your eyes dwell?
Seeing what wonders you alone can tell?
Out of the hand passed dreaming over the lyre,
What magical melody, what whispering fire?
Out of dark winds soaring over an ancient sea,
Out of the gentle blossoming of a growing tree,
Out of the snows of winter and the summer sun,
Out of a thread of silver is your music spun.
The hand that holds the polished wood of sound,
Might cast a net or plow the fruitful ground,
Or hold a rope to sail a flying ship,
But the dream in the face, the tenderness of lip,
Flows into music ere the hand can wake
The pool of sound, the ripples of the lake.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

On Moonless Nights

THERE was no moon at all last night, only stars—and stars. The sea was a black purple, hieroglyphed with millions of trembling star-trails. One saw with a light which made him forget the existence of the sun and moon. The ripplets plashed softly on the gray beach, and a thousand nightingales made fairy music in the lemon groves.

Nightingales, they say, sing best on moonless nights. I do not know how true the statement is, but it accords with my observation.

I went down into the grove, and, walking far up a dim lane, plunged into the utter blackness of the trees. I went on tiptoe in order not to disturb them; but the precaution was unnecessary. The birds were all stark mad with joy and poesy. The lemon trees were blooming with the promise of a new crop, although much unpicked fruit was still hanging on the branches. . . .

I sat down upon a couch of new-cut hay, and listened to the nightingales. As I have said, the lemon orchards stretch for miles along the seacoast in this part of Greece; and every tree is vocal. I shall attempt no pitiful description of the nightingale's song. The hour and the time have much to do with its influence. Keats has approached the subject in the only proper way, by imitation of the effect. The bird is a lyric poet, unutterably shy, exquisite and impassioned.—GEORGE HORTON, in "In Argolis."

Wild Roses

"THE Rose doth deserve the chief and prime place among all floures whatsoever; beeing not onely esteemed for his beauty, vertues, and his fragrant and odoriferous smell; but also because it is the honor and ornament of our English Scepter. . . . Which pleasant floures deserve the chiefest place in crownes and garlands." So says John Gerard in his Herball.

The rose of our heraldry has obviously lost some of its grace and beauty, but there is surely not one of us who cannot recall the charm of the living flower. Perhaps we remember some English hedgerow, bordering a real country lane or hayfield, in which the "lovesome flowers" of the pink Dog Rose caught at our hearts and held us enthralled by their beauty. . . .

Most people know that Wild Roses turn into glorious rose-scarlet hips in the autumn, but how they do it is a mystery to many. Yet it is a miracle which is being worked in countless numbers in our hedgerows every summer and autumn.

No one can explain all the mystery of that wonderful development which is silently and secretly carried on under our unseeing eyes. We can learn something of it; yet, for all we learn, the wonder grows the greater.

When next you see a swaying, arching stem, gay with pink Dog Roses, waving above the hedgerow, remember that it grew from a tiny rough seed that had been encased in a scarlet hip. . . .

Have you noticed that these rose stems have hooked thorns, whilst the dwarf roses of our gardens have straight ones? The dwarf rose no longer needs those curving hooks by which to hang on other stems. The Dog Rose does, and makes good use of them to hold on to stouter stems, as it pushes its way up and through even a dense hedge of maple, hawthorne, privet, sloe or hazel. Finally it throws its long slender branches, decked with pink roses, in triumphant abandon to wave against the sky.

It is pleasant to think of the past, when England was much more like a garden than it is today, and our ancestors traveling on horseback and stage-coach passed down roads with high hedges luxuriant with wild flowers.

In spite of busy hedgers and ditchers, and lanes broadened to high roads, we still can find our wild roses.—HILDA M. COLEY, in "Wild Flowers Round the Year." (London: Gerald Howe.)

Symphony of Wings

IN ALL the city there is no more beautiful sight than that which is contributed by the flight of pigeons. You may see them flying in one place and another, here over the towering stacks of some tall factory, there over the low roofs of some workaday neighborhood; the yard of a laborer, the roof of some immense office building, the eaves of a shed or barn furnishing them shelter and a point of rendezvous from which they sail. I have seen them at morning, when the sky was like silver, turning in joyous circles so high that the size of a large flock of forty was no more than a hand's breadth. I have seen them again at evening, wheeling and turning in a light which was amethystine in its texture, so soft that they seemed swimming in a world of dream. In the glow of a radiant sunset, against the bosom of lowering storm clouds, when the turn of a wing made them look into a handful of snowflakes, or the shafts of the evening sunlight turned their bodies to gold, I have watched them soaring, soaring, soaring, running like children, laughing down the bosom of the wind, wheeling, shifting, rising, falling, the one idyllic note in a world of commonplace—or perhaps more truthfully, the key central of what is a heavenly scene of beauty.

I do not know what it is that makes pigeons so interesting to me, unless it is that this flight of theirs into the upper world is to me the essence of things poetic, the one thing which I would like to do myself. The sunny sides of the barnyard roofs they occupy, the quiet beauty of the yards in which they live, their graceful and contented acceptance of the simple and the commonplace, their cooing ease, the charm of the landscapes over which they fly and against the outlines of which they are so often artistically engraved, are to me of the essence of the beautiful. . . .

As for myself, I only know that whenever I see these birds, their coats of fused slate and bright metallic colors shielding them so smoothly, their feet of coral, their eyes of liquid black, smooth-rimmed with pink, and strutting so soberly at ease on every barn roof or walk or turning, in some heavenly light against a sky of blue or storm-black—I only know that once more a fugue of most delicate and airy mood is being fingered, that the rendition of another song is at hand.—From "The Color of a Great City," by THEODORE DREISER. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

Sowing and Reaping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a garden lover plants his garden, he confidently expects a reward of beauty from the seeds which he sows. Where he plants larkspur, he does not look for thistles, but expects to see, in due time, tall spires of shining blue. As he carefully cultivates the seedlings, enriching the soil and keeping it free from weeds, he is expecting to reap a bountiful reward. But how differently we are apt to regard our sowing and reaping in the mental realm! Both the law and the gospel proclaim that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap; but the world, generally speaking, interprets this law as applying to wrongdoing, forgetting that it also applies to the sure and certain reward for right doing.

We read in the book of Job (4:8), "They that plow iniquity, and sow wickedness, reap the same;" and we also read in Proverbs (11:18), "To him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward." Why does mankind in general believe in the justice which exacts penalty for wrongdoing, and fail to understand the justice which rewards righteousness? Fear of the penalty attached to wrongdoing does not make a man good; but the joyous recognition of God as infinite good, and the glad acceptance of the fact that obedience to God brings a sure reward, help one to obey God, not because of the reward, but because such obedience brings one nearer to God, the source of all good, and results in an improved sense of health, happiness, and harmony.

The Apostle Paul tells us that "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;" and he adds, "Against such there is no law" (Gal. 5:22, 23). We may sometimes seem to toil laboriously to cultivate "the fruit of the Spirit," but we need to remember that nothing can hinder its growth, and that nothing can withstand its power, for it destroys hate and envy, intolerance, hurry, haste, and waste.

Sometimes a wrong mental attitude of self-depreciation or self-condemnation would hinder us from claiming the divine law of reaping where we have sown. Self-condemnation would tempt us to think of our mistakes and failures, and to forget the efforts we have made to advance towards good. A false sense of self would blight "the fruit of the Spirit," so that we droop with discouragement, instead of shining with confidence and courage, peace and serenity, which are the sure fruitage of trust in infinite good. If the Apostle Paul had spent his time in condemning himself for his misdirected efforts in persecuting the Christians, he would never have accomplished what he did. He knew that his ministry, in Christ, was far bigger and greater than any personal sense of triumph or failure; and he said (Phil. 3:13, 14), "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

There is a sure reward for right thinking and acting, but often, through a misunderstanding of the nature of God as divine Principle, the reward is not claimed. We are apt to think of law and justice as relating to penalty, forgetting that divine law is both wise and loving, relating only to good. The teachings of Christian Science reveal God as Principle, undeviating, changeless Principle, Love; and as this idea dawns upon our thought we begin to understand the law which governs right thinking and acting.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 331) Mary Baker Eddy makes it clear that if we are "abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness." Freedom and greatness belong to goodness; they are the natural results of the activity of good. When we break the bonds of sinful thinking, we must expect freedom, because obedience to divine law brings freedom. We need the "warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding." As we watch and pray, and give thanks to divine Love for the good which we already possess, and as we endeavor, each day, to gain more understanding of God, the source of all good, we shall understand the divine law of sowing and reaping—and expect it to operate in our experience.

We cannot judge either success or failure by the standard of the human mind. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" Men may judge by material success or failure, but only by the efforts which are made towards good can we be rightly judged. Mrs. Eddy makes the following comforting statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 36): "It is useless to suppose that the wicked can gloat over their offences to the last moment and then be suddenly pardoned and pushed into heaven, or that the hand of Love is satisfied with giving us only toil, sacrifice, cross-bearing, multiplied trials, and mockery of our motives in return for our efforts at well doing." So when we have wrestled through a dark night, and gained the victory over sin or pain or fear, we too may hear the angelic assurance, given to Jacob (Gen. 32:28), "As a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed."

Small Incident

THEY met on the walk that runs between the ornamental flower beds in the public gardens. It was very hot. The afternoon sun beat down on the walk with an unrelieved glare and sent the family parties, with their prams and picnic baskets, scattering into the shadows beneath the trees.

The scooter had accidentally run into the front wheel of the fairy bicycle and both owners had dismounted.

The rider of the scooter wore a green swimming-suit that had been knitted by his Nanny. The rider of the fairy bicycle wore a dark blue swimming-suit with a yellow diving man on the front. Anyone could see it was a real suit, bought in a shop. The rider of the scooter hoped his knitted woolen suit would not be noticed. He wished he could have one from a shop—a dark blue one with a yellow diving man on it.

The rider of the fairy bicycle was examining his front wheel.

"It's all right," he said. "I thought you might have punctured it a bit, you were going so fast."

"Was I?" said the rider of the scooter.

It was rather grand to have been going fast. He put his hand on the bar of his scooter and held himself up as straight and as tall as he could.

"Are you by yourself?" asked the rider of the fairy bicycle. "I am."

The rider of the scooter hesitated. Somewhere among the trees Nanny and the babies were mildly sitting with the tea basket. If he looked around he would, quite possibly, see them. But he didn't choose to look round. He planted his feet wide apart and spoke in a grand voice.

"I have some people somewhere," he said; "a long way off—a very long way—right over there," and he indicated the direction with his head.

The rider of the fairy bicycle said, "Oh." He looked at the scooter critically and it suddenly became small and very wooden. He looked at the green swimming-suit as if he saw the needles glinting in and out of it, and it was a ball of wool again in Nanny's lap.

"Well, I think I'll go now," he said, and jumping onto the fairy bicycle he bent over the handlebars and rang his bell vigorously as he pedaled off.

The walk between the ornamental flower beds had become unbearably hot. The arms and legs and shoulders of the rider of the scooter scorched in the sun. He looked across the grass to the great umbrella-like trees and wheeled his scooter towards them. Somehow he didn't want to ride it any more.

He couldn't see his own Nanny at first. There were dozens of other Nannies with boys and babies and baskets, but his own special one seemed to have gone. He pushed the scooter more quickly, looking anxiously to right and left. Suppose he couldn't find them!

And then, just as if she were sitting in the nursery at home, so calm and quiet, her knitting needles clicking, and one shoe wiggling up and down on her toe, was Nanny.

He dropped his scooter onto the grass and slid down beside her, and the twins wriggled themselves towards him as if they were glad he had come.

"You are hot, my lamb," said Nanny. "I'll pour you out some milk."

The owner of the scooter shook his head.

"I don't want any milk, thank you," he said. "I've had a bit of a crash, that's all. Ran into a fellow on a bicycle."

"Well, well," said Nanny, unscrewing the top of the milk bottle and filling a small china mug.

The owner of the scooter buried his face in the grass. At that moment the world seemed a difficult place.

D. A. L.

Obbligato—Summer Day

Now high in sloping fields the blue grass blows
Slow, languid waves, and in the meadowland
Queen Anne's lace blooms like mist upon the ground.
Tall, drooping elms and poplars' silver plumes
Outline the road. The hills lie blue in haze.
From time to time, the passing shadows fall.
Then all the contour of the land is changed
And many slopes appear where all before
Seemed one.

To depths below, the brown brooks flow.
Last night I heard them storming toward the falls,
Fretful and turbulent above the rain.
Today they make no sound, so slow they seem,
Calm streams an obbligato for the day,
Through woods and fields, all down the sunny hill.
So will a troubled world one day be still.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Merchandise, Aviation and Steel Stocks Show Good Gains

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Up 1 to 2 Points In Active Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Buying tendencies ruled in today's stock market with merchandise, steel, aviation and specialty issues leading the upturn.

A number of new highs for the year or longer were registered, although the majority of rails, motors, utilities and oils were little better than steady. The close was firm. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Shares of Union Pacific ran away from the rest of the carriers with a recovery of about 2 points. Other equities up 1 to 2 or so included Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Allied Stores, Bethlehem Steel preferred and common, Republic Steel preferred, U. S. Steel preferred, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Electric Auto-Lite, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Case, Westinghouse and Wetsern Union. Small advances were shown by General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel common, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central.

Retail Trade Expands

The expansion of retail trade throughout the country continued to hold much of the attention of market analysts. Leading nationwide merchandisers were predicting the best final six months' sales period in a number of years. It was estimated that July retail business would show an average gain of 15.4 per cent over the 1934 month.

Interest was also shown in the report of the Bureau of Mines that crude oil stocks at the end of June showed a decline of 3,802,000 barrels for the month to a total of 334,757,000 barrels. This was the lowest point since the pre-Seminole oil pool days in 1927.

The cutting by the Bank of France of its discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent was in line with expectations in banking quarters. The French Bank, in the spring, boosted the discount rate substantially in order to bolster the exchange level of the franc and stem the outflow of gold.

The French currency opened at 6.62½ cents, up .00¼ of a cent. Sterling was also ¼ of a cent firmer at $4.96½.

Although trading was relatively quiet, several stocks moved into new high ground for the year in the second hour. Sears Roebuck extended its advance to around 2 points and Johns-Manville gained as much. Macy, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry and United Aircraft, were up fractions to a point.

Railroad Bonds Lower

Trading in bonds was characterized by slightly lower prices for railroad obligations.

Rails which suffered small losses included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 4s. St. Paul 5s went counter to trend with a small gain.

In the industrial list, prices ruled irregular. Armour & Co. 4½s and Goodyear 5s were up fractions while Shell Union Oil 5s and United Drug 5s gave a little ground.

Utilities were featured by small rises in American & Foreign Power 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s and slight losses in American Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Government issues were steady on small volume. Trading in foreign bonds was dull and price changes negligible.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; selective demand rallies list.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments lower.

Curb: Improved; specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Heavy; bearish government crop report.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; government report anticipation.

Corn: Easy; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: 10-15 higher; new top, $12.05.

Foreign

London: Business on the Stock Exchange remained restricted today. Industrials developed irregularity, while Brazilian and German bonds improved, the former on reports that their debt service will not be suspended. Oil and rubber shares were easier with transatlantic issues dull. The market closed quiet.

Paris: After a dull opening, prices on the Bourse strengthened today, following rentes, which gained fractionally. Metals continued their light advance, while internationals held firm and local issues were irregular. The closing was firm.

Berlin: In view of the slackness of business on the Boerse today, attention was confined to the conversion of the 150,000,000 mark 6 per cent federal railway bonds into a 4½ per cent issue, to which fresh subscriptions were also invited at 98¼. The closing was sustained.

Phoenix (Ariz.) Street Car Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A loss of $50,000 in the fiscal year of 1933-34 was turned into a net profit of $9838 for the year that ended June 30, according to the manager of the municipally owned Phoenix street railway system. It was the first time since 1929 that the system had not gone "in the red." Total revenues for 1934-35 were $343,141.

Southern Pacific Deficit

Southern Pacific Company's first half deficit was estimated in excess of $3,000,000 compared with a deficit of $2,506,477 in the first half of 1934. Principal reason for the decline below a year ago in earnings was the drop in other income which in the first five months amounted to $4,201,062 against $5,788,983 in the like 1934 period.

Corrigan-McKinney Steel Co.

Corrigan-McKinney Steel Co. reports tentative schedule of ingot operations for week ended Aug. 7, called for rate of 86 per cent of capacity, compared with actual rate of 71 per cent in preceding week.

United Aircraft Corp.

United Aircraft Company's unfilled orders were estimated last week at $15,000,000.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
46¾	32	1f Abraham & Str	40	46¾	46¾	46¾	45
7¾	4¼	.. Adams Express	1800	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
91	84¾	5 Adams Exp pf	300	91	90½	90½	..
33½	28	2 Adams Millis	500	30½	30½	30½	30¾
13	8	.15b Addressograph	1400	13	12¾	13	12¾
8¾	6¾	.40 Affiliated Prod	400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
149¾	104¾	3f Air Reduction	1000	143¾	142	143	144
20¼	15½	.60f Alaska-Juneau	1800	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
12¾	6¾	7 Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	10	10	10	10½
1¾	¾	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	1100	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
7	2¾	.. Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
30½	21	1 Alleghany Steel	400	27¾	27½	27½	..
162	125	6 Allied Chem	400	158	157½	157½	158¾
127½	122½	7 Allied Chem pf	100	136½	136¾	136½	..
7½	3½	.. Allied Stores	33400	7½	6	6¾	5⅞
27¼	12	.. Allis Chambers	2100	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼
20¼	14	.. Alpha Port Cem	500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17½
67½	49	5 Allied Stores pf	3500	67½	64½	67	64½
3¾	2¼	2f Amal Leather	1400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
33	26	1½g Amal Leather pf	400	29½	29	29	29
70¾	48½	2 Amerada	200	65½	65½	65½	66
57¾	41½	2 Am Ag Ch Del	1700	51¾	51½	51½	51¾
30¾	13½	.. Am Bank Note	1500	30¼	29¾	29¾	30
65¼	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	100	64	64	64	64
17¾	6½	.. Am Crystal Sug	2500	14⅝	14¼	14½	14½
127½	87⅝	3b Am Cryst Sug pf	30	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
27¾	21	1 Am Brake S&F	500	27	26¼	26½	..
128¼	119	7 Am Brake S&F pf	20	127	126¾	126¾	..
146¼	110	4f Am Can	1700	144	143½	143¼	143¾
168	151¾	7 Am Can pf	400	159½	159	159	..
25¾	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	800	23¾	22½	23¾	23½
57½	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	400	55	54½	54½	55¼
96	66	3f Am Chicle	100	91	91	91	..
34	24½	.. Am Colortype	400	33¾	33½	33¾	34
33¼	23½	.. Am Com Alcohol	400	23½	23½	23½	24
3	1¾	.. Am EncausticT(h)	1300	1½	1¼	1¾	1½
7	2	.. Am & For Pow	12200	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
39¼	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	3300	38	37¼	37¼	37½
34¾	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	1400	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
34¾	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	1400	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
12⅝	3⅞	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	12	11¾	11¾	12
6½	2¼	.. Am Hide & L	2200	5¾	5	5	5¾
34¾	17	.. Am Hide & L pf	3500	34¾	32¼	32½	31⅝
37	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr	900	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¾
9¼	4	.. Am International	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
6	1¾	.. Am La Fr pf (h)	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	400	18½	18½	18½	16¾
58¾	32	.. Am Loco pf	300	55½	55	55	..
21⅝	11½	.. Am Metal	500	21	21	21	21
112	72	2f Am Metal 6%	100	112	112	112	..
24⅝	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fdy	1800	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23½
8¼	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	14400	7¾	7	7¼	7¼
84¾	8¾	.. Am P&L 5% pf	14400	33¾	32¼	33⅜	32¾
40¼	10⅛	.. Am P&L 6% pf	5100	39¼	38¼	38⅝	39
17½	10½	.. Am Radiator	15200	17¾	17¼	17¼	17½
25	15¾	.. Am Rolling Mill	7900	24½	23⅞	24½	24
95¾	66	5 Am Safety Razor	700	92	92	92	91
9½	4½	.. Am Seating	600	9¼	8¾	9⅛	8½
25⅛	18½	1 Am Sm Tobacco	4500	25⅞	23⅞	24¾	23¾
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	400	23½	23⅜	23½	..
47¾	31¾	.. Am Smelt & Ref	2500	43¾	43¼	43½	43¼
117¼	103	13½g *Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	110½	110	110½	..
78	63	3¾ Am Snuff	300	75½	75	75	..
99	89	2f Am Tobacco	3500	98	97½	97½	98¼
100¾	94	5* Am Tobacco B	900	99¾	99	99½	100
19⅜	19	.. Am Steel Fdries	2800	19	17½	17½	19
106	88	2 Am Steel F pf	110	105½	104	104	105
70¾	51¼	2 Am ugar Ref	600	56	56	56	56¼
133¼	98¾	2 Am Tel & Tel	1800	133½	133	132	132¼
14⅝	7¼	1 Am Wat W & E	2800	13½	13	13¼	13¼
75	48	6 Am Wat1pf	100	76½	76½	76½	75
9¾	4¾	.. Am Woolen	600	8¾	7¾	8½	7⅞
51¼	33⅜	.. Am Woolen pf	700	48¾	46	46⅝	46
1¾	⅞	.. Am Writ Pap (h)	100	..	..	..	..
48	31	.. Am Zinc L&S pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
18½	8	.. Anaconda Cop	42400	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
25	15	.. Anaconda Wire	400	22½	22	22½	22
17⅝	12½	.60 Anchor Cap	100	14	12¾	12¾	..
52	36	1f Archer Daniels	600	50½	49	50¼	49
6⅞	3¼	.. Armour Ill	2200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
90¾	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf	500	63	62¼	62¼	63
7	3	.. Arnold Constable	1800	7¼	6¾	7⅜	6¾
7½	3⅞	13¼g Artloom Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
29⅜	16½	.50 Armstrong Cork	2400	29½	29	29½	29
14⅜	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	3300	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	13¾
78¾	48	.. Asso Dry G 2pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
101⅜	80⅞	9g *Asso Dry G 1pf	100	100	100	100	101
57⅛	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	5500	51¾	50	51	51
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	600	22¾	22¼	22½	22½
26⅝	13	1 Atl Refining	2200	23¾	23¼	23⅝	23¾
44½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	100	39½	39½	39½	..
113⅞	106¾	6 Atlas Powder pf	70	113⅜	113½	113½	113¾
29¼	15	.. Auburn Auto	400	26	25	25¾	25¼
4	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	1700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

—B—

6¾	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	5500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
26¾	7½	.. Baldwin L pf (h)	1100	20½	19½	20½	20
15	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	6800	14¼	13⅜	13¾	13¾
31¾	9¼	.. Balt & Ohio pf	13300	18¼	17⅜	17¾	17¾
47¼	36½	2½ Bangor & Aroos	200	47⅝	47	47⅝	47⅝
115	106¼	7 Bangor & Ar pf	200	115	115	115	115
6	3¼	.. Barker Bros	1500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
60½	32	.. Barker Bros pf	70	60	60	60	60½
10⅜	5⅞	.. Barnsdall A	3100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
19	14½	.50b Beatrice Cream	600	16	15⅝	15⅞	15¼
92	72	3f Beech-Nut Pack	700	91	90½	90½	91
17½	11½	.50b Belding Hem	7600	13½	13¾	13½	13½
117½	83	7.02 Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
18	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	11400	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛	17¾
19⅜	15½	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
50	34	2 Best & Co	900	50	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝
27¾	21⅝	.. Bethlehem Steel	6300	26¼	24¾	25⅝	25
90	60¾	1¾ Beth Steel pf	1400	93	90	93	88
26⅝	14¾	1b Bigelow Sanford	200	22½	20½	21	22
13¼	9¾	.. Blaw Knox	2900	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
22¼	16⅝	.40 Bloomingdale	200	22	21⅞	21¾	21⅝
112	103¼	7 Bloomingdale pf	50	108½	108½	108½	108½
11⅞	6¼	.. Boeing Airplane	6200	12	11	11⅞	10⅞
34⅜	29½	.3 Bohn Alum & Br	800	45⅞	45½	45½	45⅝
100	90	4f Bon Ami A	60	98½	98	98	98¼
26⅜	21	1.60 Borden	2500	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
49⅝	28¼	1½ *Borg Warner	1400	47⅝	47⅛	47	47⅛
40⅜	23½	2 Briggs Mfg	21800	40¾	39⅝	40⅜	40¾
14	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	2400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
45⅜	23⅛	3 Brigg & Strat	100	44¼	44	44	44
36¼	30⅜	7f Bristol Myers	500	36½	36	36	36½
44½	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	7500	44½	43⅛	44⅛	44
100	90	6 Brooklyn M T pf	200	100	100	100	..
2½	1⅜	.. Brooklyn Queens	1800	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3⅛
31⅞	14	.. Brooklyn Q pf	100	23	22	22	22⅜
67¾	43	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	100	65½	65½	65½	65½
8½	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	100	7	7	7	7⅛
15	8¼	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	600	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½
91½	62¾	2 Bucyrus E pf	60	88	87	88	87
5¼	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	2500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
40⅜	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	400	36	35	36	35
5¼	2⅞	.. Budd Wheel	7400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
18½	8¾	.. Bulard	700	17⅜	16	17	16¼
97	..	Burns Bros pf	140	..	..	..	..
18⅛	13¼	.60 Burroughs Ad	4200	18½	17	17⅞	17¾
3½	1	.. Bush Term (h)	400	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼
10½	5¼	.. Bush Term deb (h)	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
2¾	1⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
1¾	⅜	.. Butterick	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	⅞
20⅝	11⅝	.. Byers	600	16¼	16	16¼	15⅞
66	32	.. Byers pf	120	58¾	57½	58¾	..

—C—

42½	30½	1½ .. Calif Packing	400	33¾	33½	33¾	33½
1½	¾	.. Callahan Z & L	300	6	6	6	6
4	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	800	4½	4	4	4
22¾	7¾	.40b *Campbell Wy&C	200	20	20	20	20
16⅝	8¼	.40 Canada Dry	900	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9
13¾	9⅜	.. Canadian Pacific	1300	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
36	30	2 Cannon Mills	200	34½	34¼	34¼	34
11⅞	4¾	.. Capital Admin	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
45	32½	3 Capital Admin pf	10	44½	44½	44½	45
69⅝	45¾	.. Case Thresh	7500	67⅝	65	67¼	65¾
58½	46½	1f Caterpillar Trac	2300	53⅜	52¼	52¾	52¼
31⅝	19¼	.. Celanese Corp	5300	29½	28½	28¾	28¼
4⅞	1⅞	.. Celotex Co (h)	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
33¾	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	20	31	31	31	32¼
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	300	26½	26	26½	25¾
12⅜	6¼	.. Century Ribbon	1200	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7
63¾	38⅝	4 Cerro de Pasco	7500	57⅜	57½	57⅝	57⅜
49¾	23	.. Certain-Teed pf	30	45½	45½	45¾	44⅞
45⅞	36	.25 Chesapeake Corp	900	45¾	45⅝	45¾	45¾
46½	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	12500	46¼	45½	46	46
2¼	⅜	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	800	..	..	1	⅞
4½	1⅝	.. Chi & Gt W (h)	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
3	1	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	800	1½	1	1½	1
27⅜	15¾	.1f *Chi Mail Order	2500	27⅜	26½	27⅜	27
43¾	5¾	.. Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	500	2½	1⅞	2	2
5½	1¾	.. Chi & N'western (h)	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
10⅝	3⅝	.. Chi & N'west pf (h)	1000	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
44¼	20	.. Chi Pneu Tool	700	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
2⅝	¾	.. Chi Pneu T pf	1300	40½	38¾	40⅜	38¼
4	1¼	.. Chi Rk I & (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4½	1⅜	.. Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2¼	2	2¼	2
29¾	25½	2 Chi RI&P 7%	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
21	9	.. Chickasha Cot O	200	27	27	27	27½
60⅜	31	1f Chile Copper	10	18	18	18	18¼
35¾	27⅜	1f Chrysler	205000	59¼	58½	58½	58¾
25⅝	15	2 Cleve Gr Br Co	1500	33	32½	32¾	..
5	3¼	.. City Ice & Fuel	2700	19	18¾	19	18¾
18¼	12½	.80 City Stores	300	14½	14	14¼	14¼
28½	20	1 Clark Equipment	200	15¼	15	15¼	14⅞
22	11½	7 Cluett Peabody	100	23	23	23	..
18¼	15½	.50 Cluett Pbdy pf	50	115	115	115	..
57⅝	53⅜	3 Colgate-Palm-P	1800	17¼	17	17½	17
27	9	.. Coca Cola A	300	55¾	55⅞	56⅝	56⅛
5½	1½	.. Collins & Aikman	2500	26¼	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜
28⅛	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	80	13½	12½	13¼	13½
17½	7	.. Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15	..
10	3¾	.. Columbia Gas	300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅜
80	35½	6 Columbia G pf A	7800	80¼	78¾	80¼	79
81	34½	1f Columbia Pic vtc	200	74	74	74	74
94	67	4 Columbia Carb vtc	500	91	89½	89½	89½
51¾	39½	2 Comm Credit	800	52	51	51¾	51
68¾	56¼	2f Comm Inv Tr	1500	68⅞	67¾	68⅜	67¼
100¼	97¾	4¼ Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	100½	99⅞	100	99¾
23½	17⅝	.60m Commn Solvents	11500	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
3	2	.. Comwlth & So	17500	2½	2	2	2
58	29½	3 Comwlth & S 6pf	900	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
14⅞	9	.. Congress Cigar	500	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
37⅞	27	1.80 Congoleum Nairn	500	37	36⅝	36¾	36¾
49	23¾	3½ Conn Ry & Lt	40	38	38	38	..
7½	3⅛	.. Consol Film Ind	800	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
22¼	14¼	1.26g Consol Film I pf	500	17½	16⅜	16⅞	17
10½	4¼	.. Consol Cigar	100	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
32½	15⅞	1f Consol Gas	12000	30¾	30	30⅝	30⅝
100	72½	5 Consol Gas pf	800	100½	100	100	99¾
4½	1½	.. Consol Laundries	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10½	6½	.. Consol Oil	5000	8¼	8¼	8¾	8⅝
112	108½	8 Consol Oil pf	500	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
5	2½	.. Consol Rys Cu pf	700	4	3⅞	4	..
1½	½	.. Consol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅝	8¾	.. Container A	100	10	10	10	10
15⅜	8¾	.. Container B	100	3½	3½	3¼	3½
7¾	4½	.. Cont Baking A	4200	9	7¾	8¾	7½
1¼	⅝	.. Cont Baking B	4000	1	1	1	1
68¼	46¼	4 Cont Baking pf	2000	66½	63¾	66½	63⅜
11¾	7	.30b Cont Dia Fibre	900	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅜
41	28⅞	1.30f Cont Insurance	1800	41½	40¾	40¾	41
1¾	⅝	.. Cont Motors	50	1	1	1	1
23	15½	.37½g Cont Oil	2500	21¾	20⅝	21¼	21
50½	41⅞	3 Conn Exchange	150	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¾
78⅝	62	3 Corn Products	1700	71⅜	70¾	71¼	71½
168	149	7 Corn Prod pf	300	160	160	160	..
6¾	4⅛	.. Coty	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
39⅞	25⅞	.25 Cream of Wheat	500	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝
36	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	200	35	35	35	35
47¾	43¼	2.70 Crown Cork pf	100	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	46¼
25¼	14	.. Crucible Steel	1700	25½	24	25	24½
76½	47½	.. Crucible Steel pf	300	73½	73	73	74
8¾	5¼	.. Cuban Am Sug	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	20	63	63	63	63
22½	15	.. Curtis Publishg	700	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
105¼	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf	300	103⅜	103	103⅜	103
3	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	4800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
10½	6¼	.. Curtis-Wright A	2500	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
72	61	8 Cushman 8%	20	68	68	68	..
26¾	16	.. Cultre Hammer	700	25⅝	24¾	25	24⅝

—D—

8¼	6	.. Davega St	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
36¼	22¾	.. Deere & Co	2000	35⅞	35	35¼	35¼
27½	19	.75g Deere & Co pf	700	27	26½	27	26¾
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	3500	35	33½	34½	33½
19⅛	11	.. Del Lack & W	700	15¾	15	15⅝	15⅝
94½	65	4 Detroit Edison	300	91	90	90	90½
36½	26½	1½g Diamond Match	200	36⅞	36½	36⅝	36½
43½	34½	2f Dome Mines	800	38	37¼	37¼	37¼
13⅝	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	200	8	8	8	7¾
29¾	17½	.. Douglas A	11500	29½	28¾	29¼	28¾
23	13½	1½a Dresser A	500	22½	22½	22½	..
9½	6¾	.. Dresser B	300	9½	9½	8½	9½
2	1¼	.. Duluth So Shore	300	½	½	½	½
19	12¾	1 Duplan Silk	1000	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
111	103	8 Duplan Silk pf	50	110¼	110	110	..
109	86¾	2.80 du Pont de Nem	3500	108½	107½	108½	108¾
131	126½	6 du Pont deb	700	127½	127¼	127½	127

—E—

8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
152	110½	5f Eastman Kodak	1200	148	147	147	147½
23⅜	16⅝	1 Eaton Mfg	4000	22⅜	21½	22¼	21⅜
9	7¾	.. Eitington Schild	900	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
29	19⅝	.. Elec Auto-Lite	1900	27	24½	26	24⅝
112	107	7 Elec Auto-L pf	300	110½	110	110	110¾
11	8	.. Elec Boat	11000	8	7½	7¾	7⅞
8⅜	5¾	.. Elec & Mus Ind	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
5¼	1¼	.. Elec Pow & Lt	4300	5	4½	4¾	4⅝
21¼	2½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	800	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20
25	3	.. Elec Pow & Lt pf	1300	23¾	22⅜	23⅜	22½
49½	29	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	500	47¾	47½	47½	47
13	8	.. Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	700	11½	11	11½	..
65¼	52¾	3 Endicott Johnson	300	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
38½	14	.. Engineers P S 5pf	500	38½	38	38½	38
40	14½	.. Engineers PS ww	400	38½	38½	38½	39½
5

Business and Industry

Senate Approves Bill Closing Courts to Gold Clause Suits

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Crop Is Put at 2,100,000 Bales Above 1934

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—In its first estimate of the 1935 cotton crop, the Department of Agriculture today predicted a total production of 11,798,000 five-hundred-pound bales, 2,100,000 bales more than last year.

That compares with 9,636,559 bales produced last year, 13,047,262 in 1933 and 14,666,289, the 1928-32 average.

Crop Exceeds Expectations

The condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was 73.6 per cent of normal indicating a yield of 198.3 pounds per acre, compared with 60.4 per cent a year ago and a yield of 170.9 pounds last year. The 1924-33 average Aug. 1 condition was 68.7 per cent and average yield 177.1 pounds.

The acreage in cultivation July 1 was 29,166,000 acres, or 4.6 per cent more than last year. The 10-year average abandonment, 1925-34, was 2.4 per cent. That would make the area to be harvested 28,480,000 acres.

Secretary Wallace simultaneously announced "adequate credit facilities" would be made available for orderly marketing of the crop.

The crop prediction apparently was larger than some officials had hoped, but Secretary Wallace said the Administration saw no cause for anxiety.

He added that if world consumption were maintained at present levels, foreign and domestic mills could be expected to require considerably in excess of 11,000,000 bales of American cotton.

Federal Policy

In addition he said that the stocks of cotton held by the Government, amounting to approximately 5,000,000 bales, would not be available to purchasers except at a price in excess of 13 cents a pound, and therefore this cotton would not come in competition with the new crop until prices reached that level.

"The Administration sees no cause for anxiety in the present crop estimate," Mr. Wallace said. "There are ample resources available to carry the present stocks financed by the Government for an indefinite period."

Mr. Wallace said if, when the new crop began to move in volume, there appeared a tendency for prices to be depressed, the Administration would not hesitate to offer ample loans that would immediately absorb excess supplies.

Strong pressure from the South has been brought for a loan of 12 cents on the 1935 crop.

Twelve-cent loans on the 1934 crop now total $271,775,525 on 4,454,039 bales. These loans are due Feb. 1, 1936.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The cotton futures market declined 10 to 80 cents a bale today, as trading was resumed after the reading of the Department of Agriculture's estimate of the crop.

Before the reading of the report, prices had ruled 25 to 60 cents a bale higher.

The October delivery experienced the sharpest drop, at 11.16 cents, off .16 of a cent a pound. July, however, at 11.06 was only off .02 of a cent a pound.

Lays Cotton Trade Drop to New Deal

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange in its annual report released today placed the blame for the loss of foreign cotton markets upon the government cotton program.

"While conditions prevailing in international finance are recognized as contributing to the decline of American crown cotton's supremacy in world trade," the report signed by the secretary said, "it is an inescapable conclusion that governmental policies attempting to hold prices above the world's ideas of values are the principal and constantly accelerating cause of decreased consumption of cotton and the loss of our dominating position in the cotton trade of the world."

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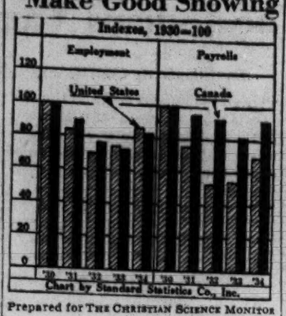
Canadian Payrolls Make Good Showing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, payrolls in Canada have made a relatively better showing than those in the United States since 1930.

Employment in the United States, however, in 1933 and 1934 showed a more rapid gain than in the Dominion.

Second Quarter Net For 14 Industries Tops 1934 Period

A study of second quarter earnings reports made by the United Business Service, Boston, reveals striking contrasts among the more important industries. Combined earnings of representative companies in the following 14 lines of business were larger than in the second quarter of 1934.

	% Increase
Petroleum	+145.8
Automobile	+ 53.1
Automobile Accessory	+ 49.0
Electrical Equipment	+ 45.5
Copper	+ 41.2
Paper	+ 39.8
Coal Mining	+ 36.2
Chain Stores	+ 36.0
Building Supplies	+ 35.9
Machinery	+ 27.2
Electric and Gas Operating Cos.	+ 11.9
Household Products	+ 10.7
Candy and Chewing Gum	+ 9.5
Office Equipment	+ 2.5

In contrast to the favorable earnings comparisons in the foregoing industries, aggregate results in the following lines were smaller than in the second quarter last year.

	% Decrease
Distilling	— 0.3
Telephone	— 0.5
Chemical	— 0.7
Packaged Foods	— 1.8
Printing and Publishing	— 6.5
Gold Mining	— 6.6
Baking and Flour	—20.3
Drugs and Cosmetics	—25.3
Railroad Equipment	—25.6
Railroads	—30.3
Steel and Iron	—60.6

The United Service forecasts that these divergent earnings trends will continue in the second half. It is believed, however, that most all industries will be able to better 1934 results in the third quarter, which was a very low period in most lines a year ago.

Kresge Foundation 4 P. C. Notes Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A new issue of $5,500,000 The Kresge Foundation ten-year 4 per cent collateral trust notes are offered at 100 and accrued interest to be due July 1, 1945, by a group headed by Blyth & Company. Other underwriters are: Merrill Lynch & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and The First of Michigan Corporation.

Proceeds are to be used to reduce bank loans incurred for the most part to pay the redemption price of $5,667,500 principal amount of ten-year collateral trust 6 per cent gold notes due June 1, 1936, but called for redemption on June 1, 1935, at 103 and accrued interest.

The new issue is to be secured by pledge with the trustee of 650,000 shares of common stock of S. S. Kresge Company and each $1000 note is to be convertible into the stock on and after Sept. 1, 1936, as follows: To and including June 30, 1937 into 33 shares of stock; thereafter to and including June 30, 1939 into 31 shares of stock; thereafter to and including June 30, 1941 into 29 shares of stock; thereafter, to and including June 30, 1943 into 27 shares of stock and thereafter to and including June 30, 1945 into 25 shares of stock. The notes are to be noncallable until Jan. 1, 1937.

Power Output Drop Less Than Seasonal

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reports power output in the United States for the week ended Aug. 3 at 1,821,398,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 0.1 of 1 per cent from the previous week. The fall was less than expected on a seasonal basis.

From the corresponding week of last year, the increase last week was 9.9 per cent, the largest weekly rise from year to year since the week ended Jan. 26, 1935, when the advance from the 1934 week was 10.6 per cent.

For the week ended July 27 the addition to electric power production from the 1934 week was 8.3 per cent, and four of the seven reporting major geographical regions increased their rate of gain last week from the previous week over 1934.

Percentage increases were: New England 8.4, iddle Atlantic 7.5, central industrial 10.4, west central 11.7, southern states 11.7, Rocky Mountain 33.3, and Pacific coast 4.8.

First Liberties More Than 80 P. C. Refunded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Treasury reports that more than 80 per cent of $1,933,000,000 in first Liberty bonds—the last outstanding, and called for redemption on June 15—had been refunded.

Secretary Morgenthau said $1,610,888,550 was exchanged for bonds and notes: $746,406,550 converted into 20-25 year, 2¾ per cent bonds, and $864,480,000 into five-year 1¾ per cent notes. Those not converted were paid off in cash.

Bill to End Gold Clause Litigation Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug 8 (AP)—The Administration resolution to close the courts to gold clause suits against the Government after six months was passed today by the Senate.

The measure, attacked by its opponents as a "repudiation bill," now goes back to the House which already has passed it, for consideration of Senate amendments.

As approved by the House, the resolution would have shut off gold clause suits immediately. The chief change made by the Senate was to permit them for six months.

The vote by which the Senate approved the resolution was 53 to 24.

Despite hot attacks on the measure from both sides of the party aisle, it went through with less than a day's debate. Warnings from critics that it would endanger government credit were denied by Administration spokesmen yesterday. The final ballot came suddenly today without a word of debate.

The bill is designed to close up the last loop-hole left by the Supreme Court's gold clause decision. In that case, the court held that holders of government obligations promising to pay in gold could recover if they could show they were damaged by payment in paper currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau today announced the resignation of J. G. Laylin, assistant general counsel of the Treasury, but declined to say whether it was actuated by disagreement over Treasury policies.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) told the Senate yesterday he "understood" Mr. Laylin had written a "blistering" letter to Mr. Morgenthau asserting he "would have no part in repudiation" of gold clause contracts.

Secretary Morgenthau said Mr. Laylin had submitted a formal letter of resignation. He added that Laylin originally joined the department for two years and had stayed in excess of that time. He said, further, he had been offered positions with three different law firms.

"If he wants to give out his letter of resignation he may do so," Mr. Morgenthau added.

Mr. Laylin will become affiliated with the local law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb.

Seven Months' Sales By General Motors Expand 27 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in July totaled 108,645 units, compared with 137,782 in June, and 101,243 in July a year ago.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 139,021 units in July compared with 150,864 in June and 107,554 in July, 1934. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 167,790 units compared with 81,188 in une and 134,324 in July, 1934.

For the first seven months of the year, sales to consumers in the United States were 757,480, compared with 596,215 in the like period of last year, a gain of 27 per cent.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 849,245 compared with 700,421, and total sales in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 1,056,350 compared with 884,600 in the like period of 1934.

Treasury to Auction $100,000,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Treasury will offer next Monday an additional issue of $100,000,000 of 20-25-year 2¾ per cent bonds on a discount basis to the highest bidder.

Secretary Morgenthau said that it would constitute the department's last offering of long-term securities this month. In the meantime, however, the Treasury will continue its weekly sales of $50,000,000 of bills.

In addition, Mr. Morgenthau said, the Farm Credit Administration may offer not more than $100,000,000 of 5-year or less bonds sometime this month .The offer will be for cash.

Bank of France Lowers Discount Rate to 3 P. C.

PARIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Bank of France today lowered the discount rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent.

The rate on loans on gold bars was reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. It was the first reduction on gold loans since the May financial crisis caused the rate to be raised from 3½ per cent.

Loans on securities were reduced from 5 per cent to 4. Thirty-day loan rates were reduced from 3½ per cent to 3.

The French Government has recently embarked on an economy program intended to cut living costs and reduce governmental costs. During the spring, a great drain on the Bank of France's gold reserve caused the Government to raise discount rates in order to halt speculation and maintain the exchange level of the franc.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Have 26 P. C. Gain

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announces an increase of 26.7 per cent in sales for the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Sales from Jan. 30, 1935, through July 16, 1935, totaled $178,122,304 as compared with $140,639,500 for the same period in 1934, an increase of $37,482,804.

Net profit on which the federal income tax was based was $9,071,071, compared with a profit of $6,808,189 for the corresponding six months' period of 1934 and $1,619,811 for the like time in 1933,

Soviet Executives Avid For U. S. Industrial Technique

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Completion of a temporary trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, even though it leaves unsettled the fundamental question of debts and credits, has strengthened the position of that important group of Soviet industrial executives which has argued that only in the United States, whose continental area and large population compare with Russian conditions, can Russia find the technical assistance and certain types of equipment necessary to develop and operate their vast state industrial machine.

It has been apparent for some time that two contending groups have been seeking to shape Russia's industrial policy. One group contended that Russia was now sufficiently developed industrially to dispense with any considerable amount of equipment or technical assistance from abroad. The other argued that recent technical advances, particularly in the United States, have been so rapid and so important that Russia must acquire their advantages at any price.

To Seek "Capitalistic" Aid

The breakdown of Soviet-American debt negotiations strengthened the position of the first group, but the last year's experience has convinced many members even of this group that Russia still needs all the foreign equipment and assistance it can afford. The Kremlin now has apparently decided upon its industrial policy for a period of years.

This provides for close co-operation with foreign, and particularly American, industry; for compulsory instruction in English as a "second language" in Soviet technical universities; for technical assistance agreements with American and European industries which will permit Soviet engineers to study detailed production methods abroad over long periods; for the purchase of equipment and expert foreign assistance for those Soviet industries which are lagging—notably the oil and railway equipment industries.

But the Soviets are shrewd bargainers, fully aware of their advantageous position through state control of industry. They will not buy patents which they can copy. They will seek to obtain technical assistance as cheaply as possible, and probably will endeavor to obtain free technical assistance from corporations which sell them equipment. They will take full advantage of competition among "capitalist" corporations and "capitalist" countries, and cut foreign profits to a minimum.

The Soviets unstintedly admire American technique, with its extensive specialization, mechanization, standardization, mass straight line production, conveyors, special machine tools and complex equipment. A spokesman for the Kremlin, Mr. P. Bogdanov, wrote in Pravda, the ruling Communist Party's organ: "These methods can and should be taken over by us. But we lack a sufficient number of engineers, particularly experienced engineers."

Mr. Bogdanov vigorously approves the conclusion of new agreements for technical assistance with American industries; he intimates that such agreements have more than justified themselves in the past. He disparages the more recent policy of sending "excursionist" commissions to visit hastily a number of enterprises in America and Europe. "Such commissions," he declared, "having received a general impression of American production, carried their material back to Russia and afterward lost contact with America. A certain time passes, and American technique again moves forward and what our commissions learned in their time has become out of date."

Willing to Bargain

Mr. Bogdanov intimates that the Soviets can no longer expect to get something for nothing from American industry. Obviously, he believes that money expended on these traveling commissions would have been spent to better purpose on new technical assistance agreements. He explained: "America possesses experience which makes it possible to find the most expedient and simplest solution in the quickest time; at its service it has the most valuable archives of drafts, laboratories and research institutes, all closely connected with industry. All this can be accumulated only with time, and cannot be created simply by determination."

He might have added that American industry is not so simple as to turn over its costly experience free of charge to Soviet competitors, as some Soviet executives apparently have expected it to do. But Mr. Bogdanov hints that the results of American experience can be purchased for a moderate price through technical assistance agreements, and that it will be a bargain for Russia at the price.

This is the basic argument of the so-called "American group" in the Soviet state industrial machine. There is evidence that this argument has convinced the Kremlin, and will serve as the basis for the industrial policy now being shaped for the coming years.

The World's Business

Coals to Newcastle!

THE height of improbabilities is tersely expressed in the exclamation: Coals to Newcastle! England, is a vast coal mine, with the northern port of Newcastle one of its major outlets to nonproducers abroad. If Newcastle began to import coal, therefore, the sight would be strange indeed. The exclamation is more or less in order to describe the spectacle of foreign grains entering American ports. For the United States is traditionally a great bread and meat basket for the world. Farm production has hitherto been more than sufficient for domestic needs. Now, in a manner never before experienced, the American farm has had to be helped out by the foreign farm in meeting America's own needs.

The imports of corn represent the most amazing sight. In June the United States imported 6,121,927 bushels. For the whole of the six months' period which ended with that month, total importations reached 17,620,195 bushels. It is true that some American corn was exported. But the total amounted to a puny 99,660 bushels. Thus the net intake was around 17,500,000 bushels. By comparison, in 1920-1930, the average yearly *export* was about 1,500,000 bushels.

Most of the imports are coming from Argentina. A view of Argentinian corn being unloaded on the docks of Baltimore is now almost a daily experience for the Baltimoreans. Yet, ordinarily, Argentina is a trifling producer as compared with the United States. One good Iowa county—Calhoun County, for example — would normally beat the entire South American country. Altogether 2,500,000,000 bushels is the average yield of the United States. Argentina raises only 300,000,000 bushels.

The concurrent sight of wheat coming to American shores is not so strange. A certain amount of wheat has always been imported. It is used for the manufacture of special kinds of flour. Nevertheless, the net is ordinarily on the *export* side. For the half year just closed, however, the net result is an *importation* of about 6,500,000 bushels.

This extraordinary situation is due to a combination of the drought and the crop reduction undertaken by the AAA. The drought is mainly responsible. Drought damage to the corn crop last year is estimated to have reduced the yield by approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop lost 300,000,000 bushels. "Adjustment" accounted for a cut of 180,000,000 bushels of corn and 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

It is the conjuncture of the two factors that makes the situation so peculiar. When the AAA came into being, the "trouble" with agriculture was plenty. It was the aim of the AAA to squeeze the plenty out of agriculture. This could be done, it was expected, by planning agriculture like a factory. But, as we see from the drought, the two are as different as chalk from cheese. You cannot get more finished material out of a given amount of raw material this year than last. But the productivity of a given plot of soil depends upon all manner of circumstances, fortuitous and otherwise. When the AAA planners contracted with farmers to reduce acreage, they soon learned this lesson. Fertilizer sales bounded. Farmers, bound to curtail extensive cultivation, went in for intensive cultivation. In cotton, for instance, the results appalled the "adjusters." After the negative results in the first cotton year, the adjustment approach had to be changed.

The weather, likewise, is a hazard of little significance in industrial operations. In agriculture, however, it is the main influence on soil productivity. The best laid plans are apt to "gang agley" as the result of the intervention of a hundred and one hazards beyond either control or prediction. The drought certainly drove home this lesson. It erased the adjustment worked out in the government offices and wrote in maladjustment. Much that has been done by the AAA has been well conceived. The retirement of marginal lands, the encouragement of other crops, such as the soya bean—these are of considerable help in meeting the agricultural problem. But the wholesale planning of agriculture must be written down as both economically and socally ill-advised.

One effect of the change from exporting to importing is that at last the tariff on these farm products becomes effective. When a country is a net exporter of an international commodity, the surplus makes the price for the entire crop. The price is not so made when the entire crop is absorbed at home behind tariff shelters. If there were no tariffs, the incoming wheat and corn would drive down the domestic price. As it is, the incoming grain has to scale a very steep wall—which supports the internal price. Wheat pays a duty of 42 cents a bushel, corn 25 cents a bushel.

Such high rates insure that neither wheat nor corn is rushing to the United States to compete. It is being bought by Americans to fill in a deficiency.

H. B. E.

Pre-Depression Dividends Continued by 26 Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The following 26 common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange have continued throughout the depression to pay not less than the same amount in cash dividends that they paid in 1929, according to Hayden Stone & Co.:

Air Reduction	Dome Mines, Ltd
Allied Chemical	General Cigar, Inc.
Amerada	Grant (W. T.)
American Chicle	Inter. Bus. Mach.
American Snuff	Kress (S. H.)
American Stores	Kroger Grocery
American Telephone	Liggett & Myers
Beech-Nut Packing	National Lead
Brooklyn Union Gas	Penick & Ford
Central Aguirre	Reynolds (R. J.)
Chesapeake & Ohio	Scott Paper
Cream of Wheat	Sun Oil Co.
Diamond Match	Woolworth (F. W.)

New Tax Bill Is Class Legislation Declare Oil Heads

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—W. S. Farish, chairman, and W. C. Teagle, president, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in a letter to stockholders this week declared that the Administration's tax bill which recently passed the House would establish a radically new principle in our form of government and that the bill "accepts the new theory that the Government's power to raise revenues can be availed of to regulate business."

"If the favoritism shown the small unit does not prove enough to accomplish the desired result," Messrs. Farish and Teagle wrote, "it would be a simple matter, once the principle has been adopted as national policy, to extend it until all the larger units are forced to disintegrate.

"This is manifestly unfair. It is class legislation. Consider the practical consequence of such a policy on you as an investor in the oil business. If you purchase an interest in a small company with filling stations or producing wells, the Government would indirectly grant you a tax concession because of the lower rate levied on the earnings of corporations of such size, and this regardless of how much the small unit might earn on its invested capital. On the other hand, if you invested your savings in the larger company's stock, with its wider distribution of wells and thousands of station outlets, the earnings on your capital would be taxed at a higher rate.

Penalizes Small Stockholder

"As a means of 'soaking the rich' the proposal is equally unsound. A wealthy investor may hold a small corporation earning 100 per cent but still pay the lower rate, whereas the typical small stockholder in a larger corporation pays the higher corporation tax.

"For the purpose of redistributing wealth, if that is deemed good policy, taxes should be applied to the individual. Corporations distribute their earnings currently as dividends, which then can be taxed directly. Under the pending bill the small stockholder would pay, through the corporation tax, as much per share as the wealthiest owner.

"To attempt equalization of wealth or incomes by applying a special tax or a higher rate of tax to large companies is to penalize a great number of people in moderate circumstances in order to reach a few. In our company a discriminatory tax would be laid upon 130,000 stockholders to get at a few hundred.

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, being one of the oldest corporations, has an exceptionally substantial family interest, but the holdings of this group are outweighed many times by those of the small stockholders. Including the large blocks, the average number of shares per stockholder is 200. If we eliminate 2000 of the larger owners, the average number of shares held by 128,000 stockholders is 52 each. In 1934, on this average investment of 52 shares, with a valuation at the writing of $2500, the company earned $91.50, and paid $65 in dividends. Excluding foreign taxes, which are heavy, the total taxes paid by the company, per 52 shares, was $154.

Not a True Tax Measure

"A considerable part of the stock in the names of the large holders is actually held for individuals of small means. Many trustees and guardians, responsible to the courts for safeguarding funds of minors and incompetents as well as charitable, religious, educational, fraternal and insurance organizations acting for thousands of supporting members, have acquired this stock. It is certain that a high corporation tax which discouraged investment in large corporations would cause the greatest suffering to the people in whose name the new social security program is advocated.

"The relatively unimportant amount of additional revenue expected removes the bill from consideration as a true tax measure. It aims at making investment in large corporations unpopular by putting them at a disadvantage with small companies. The large corporation, as a rule, has been efficient. It has been the biggest single factor in raising the standard of living in this country, and through 18,000,000 stockholders, a means of distributing a large share of the national income on the fairest possible basis. In view of such a record why should we exact legislation for its destruction? We have had prosperity over most of the years of the United States through the maintenance of equal opportunities for all, with favor to none."

Domestic Rayon Shipments During July Rose 12 P. C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—A gain of 12 per cent in domestic rayon yarn shipments during July as compared with June was disclosed in the current issue of the Textile Organon published by the Tubize Chatillon Company.

The increase in shipments was more than a normal seasonal gain, it was stated, and stocks declined during the month to about 8½ weeks' supply at the end of July.

It was estimated that world rayon production during the first six months of this year increased about 24 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

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Luxuries in Greater Demand in the U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 8

IS THE country shifting back to luxuries?

Here are some trends revealed today in mid-year statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce:

Boot and shoe production fell off in the first six months after two years of high output while automobile production expanded substantially. Production of men's "dress" shoes increased six per cent over the comparable 1934 period in contrast with a drop of 18 per cent in output of "work" shoes.

Wool consumption more than doubled compared with 1934, with the May index the highest since war times, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. Silk deliveries to mills increased moderately and rayon output expanded sharply. Cotton cloth production declined.

Pullman passengers increased, somewhat but freight carloadings declined. Sales of electric refrigerators expanded further in the early spring months. Furniture sales were described as on the upgrade.

Australian Motor Industry Making Marked Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Until a few years ago almost all the money spent on motor vehicles in Australia went out of the country to interests abroad; now, when a person buys a motorcar in Australia about 80 per cent of the purchase money is circulated in the Commonwealth.

These facts were stressed by the Victorian Premier, Mr. A. A. Dunstan, in a speech at the Jubilee International Motor Show in Melbourne.

The motor industry, he said, was the largest secondary industry in Australia. In 1914 there were only 13,000 automobiles in Victoria; in 1934, the total exceeded 188,000. Last year, out of 39,000 new automobiles sold in Australia, only 950 were designated as "imported." In Victoria in 1934 only 460 complete cars were imported of the 11,700 sold in the state.

Raw material imported to Australia for the motor industry in 1934 represented £3,469,000, but the money spent in Australia on Australian-made bodies, tires, batteries, and accessories, and in sales tax, amounted to £19,000,000.

Nearly 200,000 persons, said Mr. Dunstan, were engaged in the automotive and allied industries in the Commonwealth. In Victoria alone at least 20,000 men were employed as truck-drivers.

Private enterprise had invested more than £150,000,000 in motor cars, trucks and motor cycles in the last 10 years. Registration fees in 1934 amounted to £4,500,000, and about £3,000,000 a year was paid in insurance.

Textile Trade Acts On Sales Contracts

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, asserted that "uniformity of action" within the textile industry on contracts covering possible adjustments on AAA processing taxes should pave the way for "early resumption of normal buying."

"Important groups in the cotton textile industry have now agreed upon recommended courses of action for mills in dealing with customers as to future adjustments of processing taxes if and when the processing tax should be invalidated or modified," said the statement issued here in his behalf. Mr. Dorr is attending a meeting of narrow sheeting manufacturers at Atlanta, Ga.

"The narrow sheeting group has approved a clause, for insertion in new contracts, along the lines recommended by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and similar to the clause approved Monday in Charlotte, N. C., by the carded and combed yarn groups and earlier by the print cloth group," the statement said.

Wheeling Steel Corp. Is Near Capacity Operations

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Wheeling Steel Corporation have ordered four new hot mills into operation and officials said thereby came closer to capacity operation than at any time since 1929.

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Retailers Advised To Stock Up Well For Autumn Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 — In advising retail buyers here to stock up well for this fall in anticipation of a greatly increased consumer demand, Flint Garrison, director general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, offered some well substantiated predictions of as much interest to the consumer himself as to the store buyer.

In brief, he told the Interstate Merchants Council, retail business this fall will be substantially better than last fall. And as reasons for this prognostication he offered:

"First: The farmer's income will be greater this year than last. He seems to be assured of that exceedingly rare combination of good crops and good prices. . . .

"Second: Industrial pay rolls will be greater. Evidence of greater activity can be seen in such indices as steel and automobile production, electric power output, and the like. That this industrial activity must continue seems assured by the fact that we have on one hand a greater actual and potential demand for goods, and on the other hand a smaller supply of goods than we had a year ago. . . .

"Third: The index of retail trade all over the country continues to run substantially above 1934, and the trend of that index is definitely upward.

"Fourth: Possibly the most significant factor of all is the $4,800,000,000 Emergency Re-employment Fund. You may possibly disagree with the economic theory . . . nevertheless it must be obvious that an expenditure of more than $4,750,000,000 in an effort to create employment is bound to bring about a tremendous increase in the demand for goods, and must inevitably record itself in a corresponding increase in retail trade."

While there probably will be an increase in prices of seasonal goods in the textile industry, he held, the removal of NRA restrictions are likely to result in a downward movement of most manufactured goods, unless some as yet unannounced substitute is applied.

Expectation of a moderate rise in the general level of textile prices Mr. Garrison based on the fact that notwithstanding withdrawal of the controls set up by the codes there has not been a general lowering of labor costs in the textile industry, and that raw material costs are not likely to be lower.

A third influence, he pointed out, is the inadequacy of preparations or commitments for the coming season. A scramble for deliveries is bound to develop before the season is over, he warned.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Russian Songs on the Balalaika

By **Pearl Strachan**

"WE HAVE a New Large Room in our house," the Russian girl sings as she steps out into the sunset. The wheat is a pool of gold. From the black-green pines in the distance comes the low sighing of the wind. Then some one in the shadow plucks the strings of a balalaika, and the girl's rich voice pours itself in a joyful melody to the farthest gilded cloud.

There is something tremendous to a Russian peasant girl in a New Large Room to the little "izba," the house in which she lives. It is a sign of prosperity. It means just a little more space for the many brothers and sisters, for the parents, and possibly aunts and uncles. She tries not to feel superior, but she must sing the old folk song in which, many centuries ago, another peasant girl told her sweetheart of the "New Large Room."

As the gold fades out of the sunset, and the balalaika keeps on, now low and plaintive, now louder and full of glee, she sings, one after another, the songs to which her mother rocked her cradle — songs remembered and handed down by word of mouth through many centuries.

Tunes Quick and Merry

There is one that tells you, "In a village garden a young girl is walking. She is pretty, with apple-red cheeks. She is little and light on her feet. She places her hands on her hips and begins dancing." The tune itself trips—toe, heel, toe, heel. It is quick enough and merry enough to set the whole world skipping to right, to left, advancing, retreating, and turning a breathless pirouette.

There is another song which says, "I am going out to the border of the river. I will watch how the river flows. It will flow past me and take my sorrow and carry it away." The forefinger of the player plucks the gentlest melody on the strings of his balalaika, and sweet as a daisy field is the tune he plays about the birch tree while the girl sings, "Then I come to this birch and I break a few branches, to make me a shepherd's pipe that I may play."

Generation after generation of Russian girls and women have sung such songs to this pretty instrument, which is a form of guitar and is of Tartar origin. The balalaika in the accompanying picture is the property of Miss Olga S. Nicholaevsky, who is Russian Representative in Boston for the International Institute, an American organization interested in preserving among the "new Americans" the folk arts and crafts of their native lands. This particular instrument is of highly varnished, light yellow wood, with the customary triangular soundboard, to which is glued a vaulted back. The body thus having a triangular base, it can stand upright. The peasant balalaika usually has only three strings, but this one has five—two pairs and one by itself—and it is charmingly decorated with a little "izba" or village house in ebony and mother-of-pearl inlay around the sound-hole. It has a fretted neck. The strings are usually plucked with the forefinger and can be swept by the hand to obtain the glissando (gliding) effect achieved by sliding the fingertips quickly over the white keys of a piano.

A Gay Peasant Costume

Miss Anna Kisik, who is holding the balalaika, was born in America, and her mother, who comes from Russia, embroidered the lovely flower pattern, in crimson cross-stitch, on the homespun, white linen blouse and apron of her typical Russian peasant costume. Her skirt is bright red. She wears a strand of red ribbon and one of blue around her head, with a triple streamer of yellow, green and red ribbons hanging down her back. Those large, loose-fitting boots, in which she can dance as daintily as if they were ballet slippers, are of soft, brown leather, with fur around the tops. Miss Kisik is also a member of the International Institute and is doing her part in the preserving of the delightful, colorful, folk arts which find it so difficult to survive in an industrial world.

Miss Nicholaevsky recalls many evenings when she heard the tunes of the balalaika in the Russian villages. Today under the changed conditions of Soviet rule, it is still used for entertainment in the home. The folk music of Russia is charged with contrast and is said to be typical of the prevailing temperament of the people, plunging from extreme light-heartedness into bitter and heavy grief; then from despair and dullness suddenly rising to triumphant ecstasy.

Many Russian people in America are keeping extant this much-loved instrument. In Boston about 60 Ukrainians have formed a balalaika band and are training under Mr. George A. Znamensky, a Russian, balalaika virtuoso.

(This is the seventh of eight articles on Folk Music and Instruments of Many Lands, which are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)

A Balalaika, Played by Miss Anna Kisik, of Boston, Mass.

What We May Study On Our Walks

NOW that midsummer is here with its pleasant invitation to us to take many walks and tramps, we may increase our fun by planning a special objective for each of our trips.

Here are some suggestions that we may follow if we are interested in increasing our powers of observation and our knowledge of familiar things we see outdoors:

Get a topographical map of your region. Use it on a hike.

Collect native rocks, or those transported by water or ice. Crack them open to expose fresh surfaces showing their original appearance.

Read the geologic story of the region as shown by the rock formations and the topography.

Notice the erosion taking place.

Make natural pigments from the rocks. Paint with them.

Trace a river from its source to its mouth (on foot).

Examine soils.

Make a relief map in clay. Cast it in plaster of Paris. Color it with natural paint.

Learn ways of recognizing common rocks and minerals.

Take a sunrise or sunset hike to see the earth move.

Sleep out some night and observe the apparent motion of the polar constellations.

Learn some star legends. Indian star legends make good dramas.

Make star cards.

Use the heavens for timepieces and compasses.

Recognize the planets, first magnitude stars and the more important constellations.

Know what a star is like, how it is believed to have been formed, and men's newest idea of the earth's relationship to the heavens.

Adapt your favorite games to natural history by playing them with objects of nature. (Remember to conserve the woods.)

Use them as an introduction to nature study, as a follow up, for variation, for relaxation.

But—play games for fun, always.

[From a bulletin issued by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.]

A Telescope From a Scrap Heap

ONCE upon a time, so the story goes, there was a pumpkin which turned into a golden coach. Today, in the kitchen garden of a farm near Hereford, England, there is a scrap heap which has turned into a telescope.

This is how it happened:

Mr. C. H. Leake, the young son of the farmer, spends his days on the land and his nights in the sky—taking cattle to market when the sun is up, and studying the heavens when the stars come out. Until a short time ago he had no good telescope to aid him in his hobby, and was told that even a second-hand one of the size he wanted would run him into hundreds of pounds. Then came the idea to make one himself. An old farm wagon gave him split pins; a broken-down plowshare provided bits of metal; the necessary wood came from a discarded wheelbarrow, and the steel for the 15ft. barrel from big metal drums which had been used for storing hop-spraying powder.

A barn that nobody needed particularly was turned into a workshop, and here the odds and ends were gradually transformed into a great reflecting telescope, with a focal length of 140 inches, a 10½ inch aperture, and capable of magnifying the stars 500 times.

One thing that the scrap heap could not produce was a piece of glass, which had to be bought, prosaically at a shop, but even this was ground and silvered by the keen young amateur in order to turn it into a reflecting mirror.

The question of how to synchronize the movement of the telescope with that of the stars was a problem, since most instruments are provided with clockwork mechanism. Here, again, prices were prohibitive, the cheapest second-hand clock that London could offer being £90. Then came the idea to make a "clock" out of a bucket floating in a drum of water, although such an apparatus had never before been fitted to a telescope. The water was timed to run at a regulated speed out of the drum for 3½ hours, the bucket, as it sank, pulling a cord attached to gear which moved the telescope around.

The telescope, which took nine months to make, has attracted many visitors to the village, and, although the young astronomer starts work on the farm at 7 o'clock in the morning, and is usually hard at it all through the day, he manages to find time to take them to the "observatory" and to tell them something about his hobby.

© Fox Photos

This Young Farmer, Whose Hobby Is Astronomy, Overcame Every Obstacle That Prevented Him From Owning a Telescope

Jubilee Stamp Romance

BEHIND the Jubilee stamps which are now making their public appearance there lies a romantic tale.

Thirty-three years ago a Russian refugee and his wife fled to England for safety and made a humble home for themselves in one of London's poorest districts. And here it was that their little son Barnett was born.

As soon as he could hold a pencil Barnett began to draw, and went on drawing until he was 8 years old, when he was told that he must spend all his time lying flat on his back. At first it seemed that his pencil would be no further use to him, but he was encouraged to go on with his art work, and for four years he lay in bed and drew.

Then came the time when he was able to go about again, and before very long he became a pupil at the Royal College of Art. Today his paintings can be seen in the art galleries of Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield, as well as in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Tate Gallery.

When a design was needed for the Jubilee stamps it was Barnett Freedman who supplied it; and when it was decided to make a post office film showing the history of the design of British stamps from the time of the famous Black Penny to the Jubilee issue, it was he who was chosen to appear outside the General Post Office in London, close to the statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the pioneer of penny postage.

How many in the interested lunchtime crowd that watched the film being taken knew of the story lying behind it all?

Copying a Bit of Your Garden

HAVE you a favorite corner of the garden? If so you can copy it in wax, arrange it in a large, shallow bowl for table decoration, and keep it as a reminder of summer days when they are gone.

For materials you will need sticks of playing wax in blue, green, orange, red, yellow and white; some strong but pliable wire; little white pebbles; real or artificial moss, and some plasticine.

First arrange your groundwork in the bowl. For instance, if you have favorite flower beds, and a little path you particularly like in the garden, copy them in miniature in the bowl by molding plasticine to the required shapes, edging them with moss, and making the path with flat white pebbles. Or, you may own a lily pond with steps leading down to it. Should you decide to make one, begin with the pond.

Cut out a small piece of blue paper with uneven edges, and paste it onto the bottom of the bowl, covering it with a glass mirror to look like water. Surround the pond with banks of plasticine, building them up higher toward the sides of the bowl. Where the steps are to come make a larger mound sloping down to the pond, and cut three or four steps in it with a palette knife.

Mixing the Colors

Having completed the groundwork, color the plasticine with green wax paint. To make the various colored paints you will need a number of small screw-topped jars. Break the wax into little pieces, or crush them into powder with a flat iron. Keep the colors in their separate jars, and cover with rather less methylated spirit than there is wax. Stir together well, and allow the jars to stand for at least 12 hours for the wax to dissolve. The paint should then be like cream and ready for use. Always remember to allow one coating to dry before applying the next.

Now cut the wire into long and short lengths to form stems for the flowers. These must be dipped in green wax paint and left to dry. The flowers themselves are quite simple to make and are best molded and shaped with the aid of the forefinger and thumb, a thick knitting needle or bodkin, and a lighted candle or small burner for melting purposes.

We will suppose a group of hollyhocks has been chosen for the flowers in question. These are made by dropping melted wax from the end of a stick of wax onto the already green stem, making the drops larger as you proceed downward. When the stem is covered with tiny blobs, heat the end of the needle, and press out the already soft wax into a shallow cup-like shape. Touch the center of each flower with a spot of yellow, and if the hollyhocks are made from red, pink, and white wax the effect when grouped together will be very pretty.

To Make the Leaves

For the leaves of the hollyhocks, hold the end of the green wax stick over the flame until it becomes soft enough to shape with the fingers. Dip your fingers in cold water and flatten the soft wax. While still soft pull the leaf from the stick, and attach it to the lower part of the stem with a spot of hot wax, leaving a sufficient length of stem bare to allow it to be firmly planted in the plasticine bed. Make other leaves in the same way, varying the sizes.

Little cup-like flowers that grow close to the ground can be made by dropping hot wax onto the plasticine beds, or onto the shorter stems, and marking them with the needle. Mass them in family groups among their green leaves.

For the water lilies, make the leaves first, as has been suggested, this time veining them with a hot needle. Stick these into position on the glass, and then, in the center of each group, drop some melted white wax. Press down the center of each flower with the little finger, and mark the petals with the tool. In the center again, put a dab of yellow. Paint the steps leading to the pond white, and when all the flowers are planted your lovely little garden will be complete.

The fun of such a hobby is that you can change the flowers according to the seasons, and so possess a garden which is always in full bloom.

The Indians Came

By **Elizabeth Coatsworth**

Our story opened on a fine August morning in the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old doughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka—a girl who had helped Seth to learn the Indian names for things—and her grandmother, were in one group; Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another. One day Seth and Keoka found Father Simon in the snow and helped him back to camp. Father Simon promised to tell the authorities in Quebec where Seth was. In the spring Bedagi's household headed north for St. Francis. There Seth met Mrs. Snow, Persis and John Hammond again, and one bright morning they set out on a visit to Quebec. There Mrs. Snow was sold as a servant to a kind-hearted French lady, whose friend adopted Persis and sent her to live with the Ursulines. Seth went back to the pleasant summer life at St. Francis. When winter came, Bedagi did not set out for the woods as early as usual, and Seth found himself trying to delay the departure from day to day. When Seth was bending over a pack one day, getting it ready for the trip, he heard sounds of strangers approaching, and was suddenly knocked over by a delighted dog—Ensign, his playfellow at his old home in Pemaquoit. His father was close behind and Seth was soon listening eagerly to news from home. John Hammond and Mrs. Snow had been married, his father told him, and the Governor of Quebec had promised that they should be the first prisoners exchanged in the spring and that Persis should go with them.

Chapter Fifteen

"THEY put me off, Seth, time and time again," Mr. Hubbard said when Seth was curious to know how his father had found him. "They said that a commission was soon to set out and that you would be exchanged for a French prisoner.

"When this summer went by with still nothing done, I traveled to Boston and saw the Governor, who gave me a letter and one hundred pounds of Virginia snuff for the Count de Frontenac. I said to your mother, 'Ensign and I will go, if you are willing,' and she said, 'Go and God bless you.'

"We traveled alone north through the wilderness and reached here in twelve days, I on snowshoes, with Ensign pulling the snuff on the sled. The Count arranged with Monsieur Dalbert, the interpreter, for redeeming you. They knew where you were likely to be found because of a priest, Father Simon I think they called him, who had told them of how you and this girl aided him in the winter. Now, if only your master makes no trouble, this will be the happiest day in my life."

And Bedagi made no trouble. He took Mr. Hubbard's hand in his copper hand and said:

"Me no let Indian adopt Seth. Keep him for you. Me know you come some day. In times back, you never cheat me. You let me lie by fire. Your woman feed me good. I take good care of your boy," and then he said to Seth, dropping the awkward English:

"Our lodge will be empty without you, my son, but you will wish to return to those of your own blood. When the war is over some day, we shall come to see you again. Be happy in your life."

And he took the money that the Frenchman gave him without glancing at it, and put it in his pouch.

Free at Last!

The other farewells were quickly taken. Father de la Pré had tears in his eyes as he blessed him and Martin made him a gift of squirrel skins; Mrs. Job actually wept, as did all the household of Bedagi down to the youngest child which howled against its mother's knee.

But what about Keoka?

Seth had lived for two things: to return home and to take Keoka with him. His father was doubtful whether a girl could bear the hardships of such a trip, but Seth laughed at that.

"You do not know the life she has led, sir," he said. "She has had to be the brave of their lodge and knows all there is to know of starvation and exhaustion. I think Natanis would take her grandmother, who is his aunt, under his care, but I do not know if she will let Keoka go, or if Keoka will go."

The girl was very quiet when they came to her cabin. She had already heard the news and cast a quick keen glance at Mr. Hubbard and the agent as she invited them into her grandmother's cabin. The old woman greeted them also suspiciously, but asked them to sit down, striking at the dogs to force them from the fire to make room for their guests. Before anything could be discussed, all must eat together and Keoka, seeing Mr. Hubbard glance at his greasy wooden bowl, flushed with shame. Snow had begun to fall and the place was full of acrid smoke that brought tears to the eyes and made everyone sit with head lowered as much as possible toward the clearer air near the earth.

Seth's Plea

When the stew of vension and cornmeal had been eaten, Seth turned to the old woman and begged her to let Keoka go with them to her own people.

Her old face became full of doleful wrinkles.

"We are her own people," she cried. "I, myself, took her and held her in the river, washing away from her every drop of her English blood. I clothed her in a little dress of doeskin, pretty with beadwork. I gave her the name of my lost granddaughter and made a feast of adoption. She is blood of my blood and bone of my bone. She has no desire to go with you."

"Is that true?" asked Seth.

Keoka was crying without sound.

"I love my grandmother," she said, "and an English house seems to me like a trap. Even the clothes of the English are a sort of trap, and so are their words and acts." She was silent for a moment and then she added in a sort of wail, "Still, my brother, I desire to go with you."

Her Weight in Silver

"You see, grandmother," cried Seth. "She wishes to go with us."

"I will sell her then," said the old woman sourly. "Give me her weight in silver and you shall have her."

Monsieur Dalbert had disappeared from the room, but in a few moments he returned, his black eyes twinkling, and took his place once more by the fire.

"Ha!" he said, laughing, "Grandmother, what do you wish this ungrateful girl for? She is tired of you, and wishes to go with the lad. It is natural enough. Soon, in any event, you must make a wedding feast for her. I have something here far better than I brought for Bedagi, but did not need to give him after all."

"Her weight in silver," muttered the old woman obstinately looking at no one.

"A girl," went on the Frenchman with his air of subdued amusement, "is nothing but a girl. This one, I have no doubt, is a good girl, but there are many like her. Now what I have here, no one in the village has, except maybe the priest, himself. It is a clock."

And he drew out a small, very ornamental clock from under his coat and set it on the ground, where it stood ticking loudly.

The Clock With Twelve Speeches

There was silence, except for a soft flapping sound of flames and the scratching of a dog, rapping the bone of his hind leg against the hard ground. Amid all the fluctuating noises of St. Francis and the river and the wilderness that lay about it, the clock alone stood ticking its endless mechanical tick which never varied and never fluctuated.

"See, Grandmother," went on Monsieur Dalbert's insinuating voice. "When it stretches its right hand to the earth, the sun rises. When its right hand points to the height of heaven, the sun stands there and declines as the finger declines until it is swallowed into the earth again. No one in the village has such a marvel."

By now the old woman was staring with her small bright eyes at the clock, and the others watched the struggle between the two, for as yet she had not spoken.

"Many will come to ask to see such a wonder," went on the Frenchman, "and they will bring you presents. There will always be meat in the kettle while the clock lives in your lodge. See, grandmother, you have heard its breathing, but you have not heard it speak. Now it will speak," and with an expert finger he twirled the hands a little and the clock beat eleven clear strokes.

[To be concluded next Thursday]

Our Mail Bag

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

Would you be kind enough to publish a few lines asking any of your readers if they would like to exchange greetings and postage stamps with me. I am very fond of all healthy outside sports, and have a beautiful collection of postage stamps.

C. C. S.

Rock Island, Illinois

Dear Editor:

As a reader of the Mail Bag I should like very much to correspond with some girls in other countries. I am 17 years old and graduated from high school this year. I am interested in all sports, foreign correspondence, music, dramatic art, and many other things.

I would particularly like some friends in Germany, for I have spoken the language since I was a small child. I also studied it for two years in school. I would, however, appreciate a friend from any country in the world, simply because I enjoy writing to persons in different countries.

The city in which I live is on the Mississippi River and one of the first places to be settled when the pioneers came this far West. We still have the old Fort Armstrong which was built many years ago. Then, too, we have Blackhawk State Park, which at one time was the home of the Fox Indian tribe. Here many of the old Indian trails still exist and people come from all over just to go over some of these old trails.

Rock Island is a manufacturing town. Although it isn't very large we had over 1300 students in the high school the last semester. There were 298 in my graduating class and there will probably be more next year. We have a 90-piece concert band in which I played a French horn. Also the high school has a very fine glee club of 80 voices and one of the best dramatic departments of any high school around here.

I would appreciate it very much if I could make some friends in European countries through the Mail Bag and hope to hear from some one some where. Beverly W.

Claremont, California

Dear Editor:

I want to say how much I enjoy the Mail Bag. I am very much an advocate of world peace, and I think the Mail Bag is a great step toward that peace, for, certainly, friendship among the youth of nations will lead to peace.

I would like to hear from Mail Baggers from all over the world, but especially Germany (I write only in English). I would like to exchange American ideas with the European.

I am a senior in high school and interested in music (piano), sports, fashions, and stenography.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag and "Baggers."

Josephine B.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Mildred J. (12), Gilsum, New Hampshire. Wishes to correspond with girls from all over the world. Would like to find her twin in some foreign country (born Aug. 2, 1923).

Gerda M. (12), San Francisco, California. Interested in dramatics, reading, writing, sports and stamp-collecting.

Margaret M. (12), Cottage City, Maryland. Interested in dress designing.

Corinne W. (12), Ashland, Massachusetts. Interested in music, writing, reading, sports, and stamp collecting.

Dorothy W. (13), Albuquerque, New Mexico. Wishes to correspond with girls in foreign countries between 12 and 15.

Mary F. (13), Pendleton, Oregon. Interested in sports and art.

Barbara D. (13), Oakland, California. Interested in sports, horses, dogs and stamp-collecting.

Dorothy J. (13), Sheridan, Montana. Interested in stamp-collecting, reading, swimming and other outdoor sports.

Verna E. (14?), Glendale, California. Interested in swimming, horseback riding and music.

Nancy H. (14), Brooklyn, New York. Interested in drawing and reading.

Hazel J. (14), Gilsum, New Hampshire. Interested in all sports. Would like especially to hear from girls interested in aviation.

Fae C., Springfield, Massachusetts. Wishes correspondents in England, South America, and other foreign countries. Interested in sports.

Margaret E. (14), Los Angeles, California. Wishes correspondents especially in Ireland, Switzerland, Holland, and France. Interested in music, reading, swimming, winter sports, American Indians and dogs.

Shirley J. (14), New York, New York.

Joyce G. (15), Helensburg, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Interested in hockey, golf, badminton, tennis, swimming, stamp-collecting and especially in music.

Joan V. Z. (15), Orange Free State, South Africa. Wishes correspondents from 15 to 19 years of age, especially in America.

Mary G. (16), White Bear, Minnesota. Wishes to correspond with radio amateurs and with girls in foreign countries.

Donna H. (16), Cleveland, Ohio. Wishes to correspond with girls in New York City, Hollywood, Chicago, and large cities throughout the world, especially those who are interested in fashion-designing and other art.

Irene R. (16), New York, New York. Wishes to hear from girls in the southern states, also anyone between 15 and 20 in all countries, especially Italy and Germany. Interested in traveling, dress-designing, aviation, the woods, horses, and all animals.

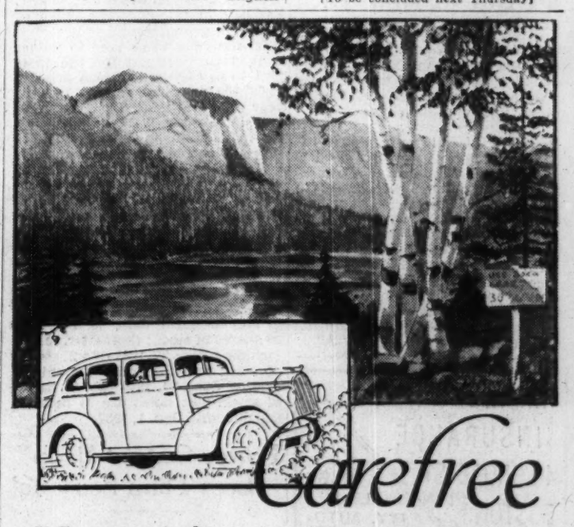
Arleva De L. (17), Fairfax, South Dakota. Interested in stamp and snapshot collecting, literature and needlework. At present is making a World Friendship Quilt, and will need blocks six inches square made of any plain colored cotton material, with individual's name and address embroidered thereon.

Boys

Harvey M. (12), Santa Ana, California. Wishes correspondent in Egypt. Interested in collecting stones.

William P. (15), Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Would like to correspond with boys in America and England. Interested in shorthand, music, bookkeeping and reading.

Arthur K. (15), Los Angeles, California. Can write in Spanish. Interested in collecting stamps and coins, also basketball, baseball, and tennis.



Carefree

Vacation Driving

... starts *before* you go on your vacation. Take your car to one of the garages, service stations, or dealers that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Have checked and adjusted your

- ☐ battery
- ☐ spark plugs
- ☐ lights
- ☐ ignition
- ☐ clutch
- ☐ steering wheel
- ☐ wheel bearings
- ☐ shock absorbers
- ☐ brakes
- ☐ windshield wiper
- ☐ thorough greasing
- ☐ change oil
- ☐ tires

While on your trip, you will find it helpful to seek out Monitor advertisers for motor fuel, motor oil, greasing, etc. It will help you to clip out advertisements from localities you plan to visit and keep them in a small scrapbook. You will find it helpful to note in the book the various Monitor-advertised brands of gasolines and oils available in different parts of the country.

You might also add Monitor-advertised hotels, tearooms, and similar information in your scrapbook of Monitor advertisers.

At the Fine Arts

Leni Riefenstahl in "The Blue Light"

What's Going On In the Arts

The New Movies

RKO - BOSTON offers two features, "Manhattan Moon" and "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes." The first is another of those musical romances built round night-club life in New York. Dorothy Page is the menace—in fact, she's a double menace, for she plays both Yvonne, a French singer, and Toots Malloy, employed by Yvonne to impersonate her in public in order that she may not be too much annoyed by an eager populace. The victim of these dual wiles is a night-club proprietor (Ricardo Cortez), who after the usual complications wins the lady. "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes" is a dramatization of Conan Doyle's "The Valley of Fear," in which Arthur Wontner gives a good portrayal of the detective. Professor Moriarty's plot for revenge is thwarted by Holmes in a well-paced melodrama.

The Fine Arts offers two revivals: "The Blue Light" and "Dawn to Dawn" both of unusual quality. Leni Riefenstahl does an extraordinary job not only as star but as director of "The Blue Light," the imaginative and beautifully photographed fantasy of the superstitious peasantry of the Dolomites. "Dawn to Dawn" is that experimental film issued by Du World which features Julie Haydon. It is an interesting item, although a little too consciously arty. There is also a cartoon, "Mickey Mouse's Steamroller."

"The 39 Steps" continues at the Keith Memorial.

Tomorrow brings "Every Night at Eight" to the Metropolitan, and, to Loew's State, "After the Dance" and a revival of "Smilin' Through."

Farmers Pit AAA Against Tariff Act

(Continued from Page 1)

has played a part in our tariff enactments from the beginning of our constitutional history. The second law that was passed by the First Congress under the Constitution imposed duties that were alleged to be not only financially necessary but also "necessary for . . . the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

Under Continual Discussion

From that day to this the policy of protection has been almost continually under discussion, although protection that actually protected did not arrive until the tariffs of the 1820's. The subject has furnished perennial planks for party platforms and the economic issues it has raised have from time to time been a matter of furious sectional dispute. In many of these controversies, notably under the tariff of 1828 which led to South Carolina nullification, the constitutionality of protection has been violently assailed.

Considering these facts it is almost incredible that the issue of constitutionality was not passed upon by the Supreme Court until 1928, exactly 100 years after the enactment of the Tariff of Abominations.

Seemed Bound to Lose

No doubt one reason why that famous act was not contested before the court was that the then fully revealed nationalistic predictions of the court under John Marshall foreordained such contest to certain defeat.

More importantly, however, it was the contention of Calhoun and his followers that such a question of constitutionality should be determined by individual states until such time as it could be settled by the ratification or rejection of a constitutional amendment in point.

This issue was fought, therefore, in the arena of politics—in the Webster-Hayne debate for example—rather than at the hustings.

The Flexible Tariff Case

Probably the issue of constitutionality would still be judicially undetermined had not the validity of the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act of 1922 been contested. These provisions, giving the President the power to increase or decrease duties so as to adjust them to differences between the costs of production at home and abroad, supplied the real basis for the case of Hampton Jr. & Co. v United States (276 United States 394).

But the point of constitutionality was also made against the feature of protection. Speaking through Chief Justice Taft the court answered:

"Whatever we may think of the wisdom of a protection policy, we cannot hold it unconstitutional. So long as the motive of Congress and the effect of its legislative action are to secure revenue for the benefit of the general government, the existence of other motives in the selection of the subjects of taxes cannot invalidate congressional action. . . .

"The fact that Congress declares that one of its motives in fixing the rates of duty is so to fix them that they shall encourage the industries of this country in the competition with the producers in other countries in the sale of goods in this country, cannot invalidate an act so framed."

Had it been urged in this case, as it apparently was not, that the import duty was so high as to be prohibitive, and that in consequence protection was not merely "one of its motives," revenue being the other, but its sole motive, the court would probably have taken refuge in one or more of its views of taxation for revenue.

Thus, when Congress taxed colored oleomargarine out of existence the court said that it had nothing to do with the motives of Congress and that it could not restrain the exercise of a lawful power because it was exerted "with the object or motive of reaching an end not justified."

This was simply abuse of power, to be corrected at the polls, not by the courts. So also during prohibition an old liquor tax law was held to be still in force as a revenue measure although the manufacture of the liquor was a criminal offense and the laws made it impossible for the tax to be paid. Of such reasoning are the court's revenue views compounded.

No, there is not much hope for relief for the aggrieved farmer by way of an attack upon the principle of protection in the courts.

Arizona Mines Employing 5000 Men, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The number of men employed in the mines of Arizona is steadily increasing, and is now about 5000, according to State Mine Inspector Tom C. Foster, This is 2000 above the depression low, but only a third of the peak mark set in 1929 when the copper mines were operating at capacity. Most of the gain in the last year is due to reopening of old gold and silver mines to take advantage of the higher prices for those metals.

Arizona now has 149 mines active, of which 103 are classed as gold and silver. The inspector's records list 33 as copper mines, but most of them produce some precious metal. Molybdenum is credited with four mines: asbestos, three; tungsten, two; feldspar, two; vanadium, one; clay, one.

Hikers, Trapped on Ledge, Rescued in Yosemite Park

YOSEMITE, Calif., Aug. 8 (AP)—Two hikers trapped on the precipitous face of Yosemite's famous Half Dome were reached by rangers yesterday. It was decided to lower them from the rocky ledge instead of hoisting them.

The hikers, trapped Tuesday when they attempted a short cut, are Miss Elizabeth Lorimer, 23, of Chicopee, Mass., and Robert Pate, 35, of Inglewood, Calif.

South Carolina Press Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.—An address by Robert H. Pritchard, president of the National Editorial Association, and the election of William E. Gonzales, publisher of the Columbia State, as president, featured the annual convention of the South Carolina Press Association here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 35c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Humorous. Etching. Religious. Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA COMPANY, Fitchburg, S-4, Mass.

CHRISTMAS card salespeople, 100% profit. 21 folder $1 assortment, 9 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Samples on Approval. Chilton Greetings, 1792 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

LADIES to sell Christmas Cards; box and open stock; wrappings, book marks and stationery; good profits. Information write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER, EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WE have many properties in East, Middle West and Northern States for exchange for So. Calif. real estate. If interested in sale or exchange your Calif. prop. send full details to J. T. ZEEMAN, The Frank Meline Co., 4128 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Cool, light rooms, comfortable beds. Stone House, 204 Fifth St., near home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXPERIENCED salesmen wanted to represent old established concern selling box toes to shoe factories throughout Pennsylvania, Upper New York, Chicago, St. Louis and the West; salary. Write A-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic, physical education director desires position with large company or school; teach, speak Spanish well; Univ. Illinois graduate. Write E. T. SEALEY, San Benito, Texas.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 21c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 570 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

SMART dressmaking at your house or mine; also fine lingerie, moderate charges. Call or write MISS GROSS, 37 W. 68th St., N. Y. C. Schuyler 4-9727.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions, new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-3973

HELP WANTED

THOROUGHLY experienced couple, Protestant, take full charge of home; good cook, plan meals, do marketing, chauffeur, gardener, butler; family two adults; modern home in Boston; references required. Box T-T, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN wanted to teach people to drive; must be able to furnish car; Christian Scientist preferred. DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL, 83 Silsbee Street, Lynn, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S helper wanted; young; 3 children; own room and bath; good home near station; attractive locality. Great Neck 2642-J (N. Y.).

HOMES TO SHARE

GREENE, ME.—Woman will share simple country home with one wishing quiet study; Christian Scientist preferred. E. A. DICKEY, "Hillcroft."

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
BROOKLYN, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. Mid-Summer Clearance Sale, 98c up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St., Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling St. Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN, Madison, Conn.—Enjoy the combination of country and seashore; outside diningroom, excellent food, tennis courts; $18 to $28 weekly. ISABELLA FORD.

PINE TOP VILLA, Box 12-A, Youngsville, N. Y. Tel. Jeff. 78F4; altitude 1700 feet; extensive view; country home, modern homecooking; limited number of guests; moderate rates.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining Room. Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

THE PINE KNOLL, Lime Rock, Conn.—Genuine hospitality, excellent accommodations, await your visit. Phone Lakeville 67-3.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS
Yes! A Thousand Times, Yes!
All Over Westchester
From $75.00 to $250.00
Tels. Mamaroneck 2800, 2120, Larchmont 2951
Jane Cornell
Opposite Mamaroneck, N. Y., Station

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Home with a private family; interest in your comfort; delicious food; desirable single room. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Business lady would like room and board in private home near N. Y. Central railway. Write R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents, near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $4-$7. Endicott 2-3713.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, capable, dependable; excellent references; part or full time. Write Box K-9, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady, now employed, experienced in buying and selling women's dresses, wishes position with future. Write Box B-24, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

PRIVATE summer home on Cape Ann, fine bathing beach, spacious grounds. For information write F. R. Jones, Annisquam, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 2595-W. Open until Oct. 15.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. — County estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table; "Beautyrest" beds, private baths; booklet; $16-$25.

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. "MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM."

SUMMER HOMES

MOUNTAIN BUNGALOW, open fireplace, bathroom; free boat, wood; $25 weekly August; reduction September. HALEY, Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vermont.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 89 Boylston St. Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Greatest August
FUR COAT SALE
Outstanding savings, special terms
MEIGS
Annual August Sale of
Fur Trimmed Coats
$38 and $59
Free Storage Until Oct. 1
HOWLAND'S

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
936 MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

Westinghouse Electric Fans
Stationary and Oscillating
$7 $10 $12 $15 $20
Greenwich Hardware Company
325 Greenwich Ave. Tele. 605

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
All other beauty services.
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2800 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

HARTFORD

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Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

CUP CAKES
Four different kinds
Vanilla, Devil Food, Spice and Macaroon
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 1123 Main Street
536 Asylum Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

College Inn Products
Nothing finer, a new complete assortment for your selection
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
12 S. COLONY ST. Phone 3440
Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

Wetherbee & Conroy
346 MAIN STREET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW HAVEN

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QuinnipiaC Coal Company
Deserve a Trial for
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Marion's
ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
Specializing in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

Featuring
Summer Togs
For Shore and Country
For Children, to Size 14
Eli Moore, Inc.
942 CHAPEL STREET

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 3-1274

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

GILBERT'S BAKERY, Inc.
Rolls, Bread, Pie, Cakes, Pastry Specialties on Order
1242 Whitney Ave., Whitneyville Center

MANHATTAN Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
80 Ashmun Street Phone 8-8605

André & John
Hair Stylists
Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NEW LONDON

Wilbur Coon and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
JOHN ELION
79 STATE STREET

PERRY & STONE Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
Leather—Stationery
296 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 850

STAMFORD

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KEMP COMPANY
Invites your inquiries regarding all kinds of Insurance or Real Estate matters
DARIEN 1111 OR WESTPORT 4907

THE ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED STORE IN STAMFORD
Smart Things for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST., SPRINGDALE, CONN
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6255

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121
Taxi for All Occasions
TYDOL PRODUCTS GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
Stamford Transit Company
Railroad Station
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-3101—3-1121

WATERBURY

Now is the time to buy your
BLANKETS
Complete stocks—wide range of colors, and the prices are especially inviting.
Domestic Department—Main Floor
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Our August Blanket Sale
Starts—Thursday, August 1st
The extra fine Special Values in BLANKETS of all grades in both cotton and wool will be an inducement for you to BUY NOW for your next Winter's needs in Blankets.
COME AND SEE THESE AUGUST BLANKET SALE OFFERINGS
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Just Arrived—
New Knox Hats for Fall
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Ladies' and Men's
Felt Hats Renovated
WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING & SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

Wordens
Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cheese and Butter
152 CHERRY ST. PHONE 5-1121

Kyanize Flat Wall Paints, SuperHouse Paints, Varnishes and Enamels, Dutch Boy White Lead, Window Glass, Manila Rope Ladders, etc.
Strauss Hardware Co.
395 East Main Street Phone 5-1103

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Telephone Plaza 3333
THE C C GIESE CO
Business and Advertising Printers
128 LIGHT STREET

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

BUY NOW
AND
SAVE 10% to 50%
IN OUR
August Sale of FURNITURE
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 Broadway Albany 3-7212

FOR Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 3-1268

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
DISTINCTIVE NEW FALL FASHIONS

BINGHAMTON

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery will enhance your plant and flower gifts.
Riviera Theatre Building
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045 | Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

"MILLIERIZED" ROOFING
Certain-teed Products
STYLE, BEAUTY, USEFULNESS
Lock-Tite Roofing Co.
PHONE 2-0818 139 CHAPIN ST.

Furs and Furniture
Our two great August Sales that crowd these departments with thrifty buyers.
If you need either, you are sure to save money this month.
at McLean's
LOW SUMMER PRICES
"The same coal from the same mine all the time."
SUPERIOR WYOMING ANTHRACITE
FUEL and RANGE OIL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Avenue Johnson City
Phone 7-3815

...isement—please mention the Monitor
Need Radio Tubes?
in your city
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning Instead of Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware Paint Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
2½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

General Insurance
NO account too small service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City | Mott Haven 9-3145 Yonkers 4883

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
AMERICAN GAS
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Fireproof
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

CORTLAND GRILL
Cortland's Finest Restaurant
Exceptional Food
Modestly Priced
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

GLENS FALLS

ANTIQUES
SWAN'S SHOP
French Mountain, between Glens Falls and Lake George, Route Nine.
GLASS, FURNITURE PRINTS
"The Store of Cheerful Service"
MERKEL-GELMAN
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Specializing in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Lingerie, Hosiery and a complete line of Infants' and Children's Clothing.
—Branch Stores at—
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. TROY, N. Y.

Queensbury Beauty Shop
All Branches of *Beauty Culture and Permanent Waving*
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse
Proprietor Hotel Queensbury
Phone Dial 2-3611 Glens Falls, N. Y.

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

GLENS FALLS (Continued)

FOWLER'S
130 GLEN STREET GLENS FALLS
GLENS FALLS' *Finest*
DEPARTMENT STORE

Largest Variety of
FRESH ROASTED BUTTER-SALTED NUTS
in Northern New York
We Roast Them in Finest Butter
KARMELKORN SHOP
17 Warren Street

WILEY'S
Featuring Women's Silk Hosiery and Undies
Artcraft Pure Silk—Full Fashion Stockings.
Triple Quality Shadowless Full Fashion Stockings.
Pure Silk Twin Weave Slips, seams guaranteed not to rip.
White and Tea Rose.
RIALTO THEATRE BLDG.

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

For Outings and Picnics and Clambakes we recommend our Home-Dressed
BROILERS
They are sent to you cleaned and split ready to use.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Johnstown Gloversville

HARRISON

FUEL OILS
Fair Chester Oil Co.
OIL BURNER SALES SERVICE
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner
Tel. Mamaroneck 2020

ITHACA

The newest is shown first at SMITH'S
WALLPAPERS—PAINTS
Linoleums, Window Shades and Supplies
R. F. SMITH
122 W. STATE STREET ITHACA

JAMESTOWN

Be Sure the Name
FRIGIDAIRE
is on the Electric Refrigerator you buy
Exclusively at
Nelson's Specialty Shops
IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2584

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
2 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7869 Mamaroneck 99
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
VINE STREET *At the Station*
REPAIRS on All Cars
LUBRICATION WASHING
BATTERIES TIRES
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2003

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

COLLYER and BAILEY
A fine selection of Bungalows and Houses for rent,
$35.00 to $100.00
a month
10 South Grand Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Far Rockaway
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Neponset

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
(Continued)

SOS
Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing — Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
Mrs. LOUIS SPITZER
BEAUTY SALON
1032 BROADWAY
Beauty Culture
for the Discriminating
Special Prices for Permanent Waving for July and August

FLUSHING

FROCKS, COATS, HATS, ACCESSORIES — GIFTS, LAMPS, FURNITURE, GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

FREEPORT

You Deserve the Best.
We Give You the Best.
A Smart Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00
Care of Hair, Skin and Nails
HARPER METHOD
GROVE THEATRE BLDG., FREEPORT, L. I.
PHONE FREEPORT 1599

Lubrication—Washing—Simonizing
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
Grove St., Cor. Merrick Rd.
Let us service your car while you shop or see the show.
PHONE FREEPORT 3143

HEMPSTEAD

CLEARANCE SALE
Our Entire Stock of
DRESSES, HATS, COATS, BOUCLE SUITS, SPORTSWEAR, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, SWEATERS, BATHING SUITS, BEACH APPAREL, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, BAGS.
All Merchandise at Drastic Reductions
COME IN—BUY—SAVE
ETTINGER'S
264 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 7668

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.
Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Tires—Tubes—Lubrication—Brake Testing—Lining—Batteries
Accessories
Firestone Service Store
214 Main Street Hempstead 1676—1677
TYDOL and TEXACO GASOLINES
VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

Marcel from Paris, Inc.
DISTINCTIVE HAIRDRESSERS
EUGENE BOLLOTTE, MANAGER
249 FULTON AVE.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
HEMPSTEAD 7243

Canning and Preserving
Mason Jars, Wax, Straining Cloths, Pots
BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

Drastic August Reductions
Lee-David, Inc.
DRESSES and MILLINERY
9 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Specializing in Half-Sizes

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
RETAIL STORE
We Serve the Nation — *Shop at Sears and Save*
156 Main Street Hempstead 1927

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hardware and Household Furnishings
S. Rubin
Household Novelties
Devoe's Paints
Garden Tools and Supplies
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411
HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Annual August Fur Sale
We offer a fine assortment at exceedingly low prices. It is wise to buy now—a small deposit will secure the coat of your choice—the balance can be paid in small monthly payments.
Coats Made to Order
Remodelling—Repairing
FOX FUR SHOP
3746 82nd Street Newtown 9-4576
Est. 1908 7 Years in Jackson Heights

GOLDEN PHEASANT
BARBER SHOP
AND
BEAUTY SHOP
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE New. 9-2888

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores in Jackson Heights, Long Island City and all North Shore.
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM & PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955
LONG ISLAND CITY

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd street newtown 9-3430

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Avenue Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
TEL. LYNBROOK 3824
385 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Near Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Summer Merchandise Reduced
21 Atlantic Ave., next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

Van Roon Hosiery Shops
25 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lynbrook 2159
Hosiery Corsets
Brassieres
Lingerie Gloves

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Olympia Confectionery
Makers of the Finest Products
Will Supply Your Candy Requirements
OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM
Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome
Try Our Tasty Lunches
32 SO. OCEAN AVE. Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code No. 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

BITTNER'S
"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Groceries — Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
218-28 Hempstead Ave. Tel. HOllis 5-4670

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0458
Telephone Virginia 7-9091

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gerber's
9 *Strained Foods for Baby*
NOW 10 CENTS
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

GAS SUNOCO OILS — ALSO TEXACO GAS
Expert Repairs on All Cars
REJUVENATE YOUR CAR SPRING SP. $3.95
Great Eastern Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
VIRGINIA 7-10001

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Parkway Specialty Shop
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets
Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION — Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
CLEARANCE SALE ON ALL SUMMER MERCHANDISE
9 N. Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

H. W. Margoluis Son's, Inc.
262 Mamaroneck Avenue
Men's Summer Clothing
Haberdashery and Shoes
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 979

SHEFFER'S
General Dry Goods
Corner Mamaroneck and Palmer Aves.
Tel. Mamaroneck 434

MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Oldest Established
Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING — COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

New York

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving *Packing* *Storage*

27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE

13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
Semet-Solvay Coke
'blue coal'
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

NEWBURGH

Nash Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

Claim Adjuster
THOMAS GRAY
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Crosley Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first installment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

Collom's
"Clothes for Town and Country"
An OPPORTUNITY
to find
That "NICER" Dress
at our
Special July and August Clearance Sales
10 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5065

New York

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

PURITAN MARKET
EDWIN P. LONGHURST
(Former Mgr., FERGUSON'S Meat Dept.)
HIGHEST GRADE MEATS and POULTRY
"Free Delivery and ON TIME!"
New Rochelle 4640
97 Centre Avenue (Proctor Building)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
'The Happy Place To Eat'
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

Telephone Your
GROCERY ORDER
and be sure to include
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
SCHROEDER BROS.
Vandeveer Park Market
1597 Flatbush Avenue
Cor. Ave. "H" Mansfield 6-7620

Fred Herbst Sons
Morticians
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
MORTICIANS
6741 Fifth Avenue

NB TRADE MARK
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Ave.
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

EMIL'S
895 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
3 Other Items $1.00 All Week
Buckminster 2-2195

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper.
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

For Your PICNIC or LUNCHEON
CUBE STEAKS
go to
LUBSEN'S
1840 Flatbush Avenue
or Phone Midwood 8-2801

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

Manhattan
FURNITURE REPAIRED
Entire Suites Renovated, Polished
Antique Furniture Restored
Shelves, Closets, Partitions Built
We Go Anywhere
Carl W. Schwabe
207 WEST 10TH ST., N.Y.C. CH. 3-7458

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

New York

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Fashion Favored Fur from Luckey's
AUGUST SALE OF FURS
HUDSON SEAL COATS
$195
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
104 PARKER AVE. Phone 5399

The Home of
Sanforized-Shrunk
Shirts, Underwear and Shorts
Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET

Poughkeepsie Days
at Wallace's
AUG. 15-16-17
The Wallace Co.

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
On Special Sale This Week
B & M Food Market
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Main 6585, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

Birds and Flowers made of paper
Copied *exactly* from nature
For table or wall decoration
Miss Emily E. Smith
D. A. R. Women's Exchange
138 TROUP STREET

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

New York

SCARSDALE

DepolProduceMarket
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 GARTH ROAD
PHONE SCARSDALE 4028

"For a fine refreshing beverage" drink
CLICQUOT CLUB

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD
Quality First
Delivery Prompt
Prices Right
Kodaks—Printing and Developing—Films
PHONE SCARSDALE 3443

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Tires and Accessories—Battery and Ignition
Monitor Service Stations
PURE OIL Products
Scarsdale Branch, EAST PARKWAY, Tel. Scarsdale 3422
Hartsdale Branch, CENTRAL AVE., Tel. W. P. 9119
Complete Lubrication Service

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5—$6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
ON SALE AT
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

NEW FLOWER SHOP
Fred'k W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers at Moderate Prices
124 East Washington St., University Block
Phone 2-4421

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

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Haiti Reported 'Back on Feet' Through Commercial Treaties And Change in Constitution

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Roosevelt policy of good neighbor, and an amendment to the Haitian Constitution have "set the island upon its feet,' according to a dispatch from Port au Prince, the republic's capital. One year ago Americacn marines were withdrawn from Haiti and the nation was left to shift for itself, except for the assistance of certain American financial advisers. Today, President Vincente reports the following major accomplishments:

1. An American-Haitian commercial pact concluded a few months ago.
2. A Franco-Haitian coffee agreement signed recently.
3. The purchase of the Banque Nationale de la Republique, formerly owned by the Chase National Bank of New York.

Crop Diversification

There were other accomplishments such as an investigation of crop diversification, advancement of education, and an intensive cultivation of bananas; but the three mentioned are considered the most far-reaching, both as to trade and finance.

It will be recalled that President Vincente visited Washington shortly after Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, and that the American President returned the visit while en route to Colombia, during July, 1934. Out of the two calls came the draft for a commercial agreement including mutual concessions not unlike those agreed to by the United States and several Latin-American countries. Presumably Europe's drive for Caribbean and South American markets influenced Washington to entertain favorably trade discussions with Haiti, especially since the Negro republic's largest customs are France and Great Britain.

French Treaty Renewed

The treaty with France, on the other hand, was a renewal of one due to expire sometime during the middle of 1935 and provided an assured market for Haitian coffee. The coming crop will, it is anticipated, be an unusually large one and Haiti could not afford to lose the revenue it would bring. Coffee is the island's chief export, and national policy revolves around it. Coffee markets during the last few years have been glutted by an overproduction of the bean and the Haitian Government worried not a little over the possibility of France being unwilling to absorb the larger portion of its output.

Unlike the commercial and the coffee treaties the purchase of the Banque Nationale de la Republique required considerable political manipulation. The bank had been, and will continue to be, the depository for Haitain customs receipts until the last of a some $12,000,000 national debt has been paid. The acquisition of the bank was opposed by numerous senators who visualized the political looting of its funds and increased prestige for the President with the people who opposed American control of any institution on Haitian soil.

Presidente Vincente caused an election to be held, seating new senators in the places of those who preferred to have the Chase group continue in possession. Then, in June, perhaps to assure a longer tenure of office should he decide to be reelected, he caused the Constitution to be changed providing a five-year term for all chief executives after May 1, 1936.

Supported by what might be called a hand-picked Congress, the President had no difficulty in achieving all that he sought, especially as improved economic and national stability was recognized. Already, the President-Dictator, that being the name accorded him privately, had seen to it that the national guard, the only armed force, remained loyal; and had devoted part of his attention to social improvements so important in tropical and semitropical countries. Port au Prince is considered a marvel of cleanliness. His interest in the people's welfare was not without effect, particularly since a reasonable degree of prosperity loomed.

Constructive Results

It will be recalled that Presidente Vincente had followed a program established during the sojourn of American marines and American financial supervisors. The program had produced constructive results, and the Chief Executive knew when to appeal to the people, particularly as he had been partially instrumental in having the marines sent back to the United States during 1934.

Thus the constitutional amendment and the election of new senators came to pass, and the President, except by the Opposition, was more or less accepted as a provident leader.

How long, however, Haiti will be agreeable to supporting this leader, provident though he be, might well depend upon two things—a diversification of foreign markets to assure a continuous flow of exports.

Washington Interested

Undoubtedly the resident understands this, as he negotiated for the American commercial treaty at a moment when international disagreements over the question of currency stabilization threatened to endanger the republic's commerce.

Whatever good Haiti shall accomplish in the future will strike a responsive chord of appreciation in the United States, for directly or indirectly American assistance from 1915 to 1935 (and it may be longer) supplied the incentive which caused the Haitian people to turn away from anarchy and chaos and take on a position of responsibility among the Latin-American nations.

Meanwhile, Washington watches with an appraising eye the operation of the new commercial pact permitting Haiti to begin a wider diversification of exports; and the acquisition of the Banque Nationale allowing the Government to have more to say in the expenditure of customs receipts.

G. H. C.

World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7-10 p. m. irregularly.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	1:15-9:30 p. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.93	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	6 to 10:30 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	5 p. m.-midnight.
COC	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m
HJ1ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	8-11 p. m. irregularly.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	9:30-10:35 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7; 10 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
ZHJ	Penang, Straits Settlements	49.40	6.08	8-10 a. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-4 p. m.; Sun., noon-8 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.20	6.10	3:30 to 7 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4-5 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Evenings.
HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	49.15	6.10	6-7 p. m., Sat. 9-11 p. m.
GSL	Daventry, England			Irregularly, 2:30-4, 10-11 p. m.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.10	6.11	5-10 p. m.
W3XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	5-10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	8 to 11 p. m., irregularly
CO9GC	Santiago, Cuba	48.79	6.15	3:30-5; 10-11 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7-11 p. m., irregularly.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6:30-10:30 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30-9 p. m.
TIRCC	San Jose, Costa Rica	45.80	6.55	Irregularly after 7 p. m.
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:15 p. m., Tuesdays.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F., Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sundays, 6-7 p. m.
HJ1ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HC2J8B	Guayaquil, Ecuador	38.40	7.70	Irregularly, 8:15-11:15 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.47	7.80	Saturdays 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	36.52	8.21	8:30 to 11:30 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irregularly, 4-6:30 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 7-8 p. m.
COH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	5:30-6:20 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	11:30 p. m.-1:30 a. m.; 12:15-5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Wed. to Sat., inclusive, 5-7 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady N. Y.	31.48	9.53	5:30 to 11 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:35 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	5:05 to 9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irregularly near 7 and 11 a. m.
WIXK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	7 a. m.-1 a. m., next day.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15 to 7:30 a. m., except Sundays; near midnight, irreg.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8:05; 10-11 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m. to 6:45 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.28	9.59	7:30-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 12-2, 5-9; 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sats., 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.59	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	Daily, 2:30-5:45; Mon., Wed., Fri., 6-10 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-7:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4 to 7:40 a. m.
HJ5ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.68	11.70	6:30 to 10:30 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
	Radio, Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6 p. m. to midnight.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	11:30 p. m.-1:30 a. m.; 12:15-4; 5-8; 10-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen Germany	25.49	11.77	Noon-4:30; 5:05-10:35 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	9 a. m.-noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	10:15 a. m.-1:15 p. m.; 2-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.; daily, 2 to 6 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	Midnight to 1 a. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-noon; 4:30-5:45 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	12:30-2; 8-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:30-10:30 a. m.
	Radio Colonaile, Paris	25.60	11.72	6-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Experimental, 12:15-2:15 p. m.
W3XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	19.00	17.76	2 to 11:30 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.87	17.77	7:30-10:30 a. m. except Tues. and Wed.
W1XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 to 9 a. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.84	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	Irregularly, 6 to 8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	8 to 10 a. m.

Virginia Counts Aged Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND Va.—There are now 7325 persons 65 years of age and over being cared for by state and local agencies and 7034 more on emergency relief, a survey of the probable pension demands in Virginia showed. It is estimated there are 23,070 eligible pensioners in all—8711 more than are now being cared for by various agencies, including the VERA.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

57

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it true that air travel in the United States costs 11 cents a mile? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. If you squeeze the juice of a lemon into the hot water, will you be able to wash greasy dishes more easily? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Was Saul a son of Jesse? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. If you wish permission to do a certain thing, is it proper to say, "Can I do it?" (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Would it be possible for the Italian Government to float a loan in New York now? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Was Portland cement invented by an American? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Did Schumann compose the "Unfinished Symphony"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Did Shakespeare write "Venus and Adonis"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does San Francisco have a larger population than Pittsburgh? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. If you were to fly due south from New Orleans, would you pass over any part of South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

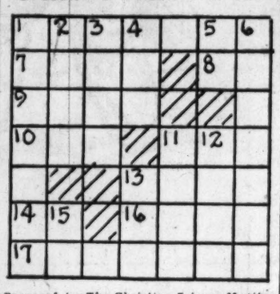
Beach Bags

EVERY community has its bathing beach today, be it natural water or a man-made pool. One girl, noting the number of people who came with their towels over their arms and their suits dangling at their sides, decided there was a money-making field in making serviceable bags that would hold the belongings, dry or wet.

She used a rough-weave goods for the outside, and she took orders for large brightly embroidered monograms on some; others had coarse needlework designs on them. The bags were lined with rubber, and a strong woven handle made them easy to carry. Some had zipper fastenings, and others were left open. As one sold and it appeared at the beach or the pool, inquiries were made where the bags could be procured; and thus the girl had many orders.

Jane R. L.

Crossword Puzzle No. 125



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Many
7—Ireland
8—Have existence
9—Bound
10—To spread hay
11—Female of the domestic fowl
13—Fairy
14—Printer's measure
16—Persia
17—Turned backward

Down

1—Colonist
2—A great lake
3—Contended with
4—Expire
5—Jewish month
6—Like a lion
11—Mister (German)
12—Notable periods
13—Pastry
15—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Yes, Timbuktu!

Those Who Have Regarded Timbuktu as a Place of Uncertain or Mythical Location, Must Heave a Sigh for Their Past Unbelief as They Gaze on This Most Romantic of All Signs. It Is in Oran, Algeria, and Directs the Traveler to the Far-Away Town in the French Sudan. "Tombouctou" Is the French Spelling.

In Lighter Vein

Send It In

If you have a bit of news,
Send it in.
Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in.
A story that is true,
An incident that's new,
Never mind the style,
If the story is worth while,
It may help or cause a smile,
Send it in.—*Unidentified.*

Correct

The teacher had written 92.7 on the blackboard, and, to show the effect of multiplying by 10, had rubbed out the decimal point.

"Now, Alfred," she said, "where is the decimal point?"

"On the duster," replied Alfred, without hesitation.—*Tit-Bits.*

Free!

The soldier was about to be court-martialed for desertion, when the officer defending him pleaded that the defendant in civil life was a plumber, and that he was only going back for his bayonet.

He was acquitted.

He Knew

He wrote her a warm billet-doux;
She thought it all bosh, sillet-toux.
He wrote her again
To set the day when—
Persistence will win, Willet-knoux.

Oh, Yes!

Teacher: "Who was Homer?"

Student: "I am not sure, but I think he was the fellow who wrote the 'Olliad' and the 'Idiocy.'"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Eutychus

WHILE Paul was on his way to Jerusalem, toward the close of his third Missionary Journey, he stayed for one week at Troas (Acts 20:6). The night before his departure, the Christians of that community met in an upper room to hear the parting address of the Apostle; and among them was a young man named Eutychus, who, as the hours passed in that crowded and brilliantly lighted room (cf. Acts 20:8), had great difficulty in remaining awake.

At length, as he sat on a window seat, sleep overcame him, and he fell from a height of three stories to the ground below, and "was taken up dead" (verse 9), to the great distress of his friends. At once, however, Paul announced that "his life was in him" (Acts 20:10),and continued with his address, while those who remained with Eutychus "took him away alive, much to their relief" (Acts 20:12—Moffatt).

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Representative Somebody-or-Other up in Washington suggests cutting all the bunk out of the Congressional Record. Why be mealy-mouthed? If you want the thing to stop publication, say so outright.

Punch: A scientist explains that moths are attracted to a candle by its wave-lengths, which they receive as sound. It is hoped that further experiments in this direction may determine the wave-lengths emitted by a dress suit.

Humorist: Several political lectures were canceled in London recently owing to the heat. We've certainly had some ideal weather this month.

Columbus Citizen: New York police head tells his men they should "sell the city to the visitor." How about those who already hold deeds to Brooklyn Bridge?

Quotation for Today

GLAD service is better than great service unless that be glad, too.

—J. BUCKHAM

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Others First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Christchurch, N. Z.

DURING the hottest days here in New Zealand, when the trees and undergrowth were very dry, a fire broke out in some scrub in the remote suburbs, spreading very quickly and almost surrounding a two-storied house occupied by several women. This house was in imminent danger, but willing neighbors were helping and working strenuously to keep the flames and sparks under control as far as possible.

Among those who were foremost in helping was a young man, who was told that another fire had flared up near his own house, at a distance of about half a mile away. However, he remained working at the house where he was, until the fire was well under control and the danger past.

The people whom he helped spoke in the warmest terms of the calm way in which he had remained at his self-imposed task, putting all thought of self aside in thinking of his neighbors first, and thus obeying the Golden Rule.

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BACK in the days of the American Revolution, a mass meeting was held in New York City to protest against the stamp tax. There were some good speakers, but after two or three of them had spoken there was a lull in the proceedings. The crowd was getting restless, and some were leaving, when an unannounced speaker climbed to the platform and began to speak.

There were protests from the audience that this was only a boy, and that they had come to hear men, not children. But as the speaker warmed up to his subject the objectors became silent; and many of those who had started to leave, returned. For 40 minutes this unknown orator held them spellbound. And when he concluded he was accorded round after round of applause.

The speaker was Alexander Hamilton, and at the time he was 17 years of age.

Cartoons of the Week

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

"Brother, Could You Spare a Mill, I'm Saving Up for a Sandwich."

—Smith in San Francisco Examiner

He Doesn't Believe in Signs.

—Cross in Nashville Tennessean

"Might Improve Your Game, John."

—Homan in Newark Ledger

The Busy Life Guard.

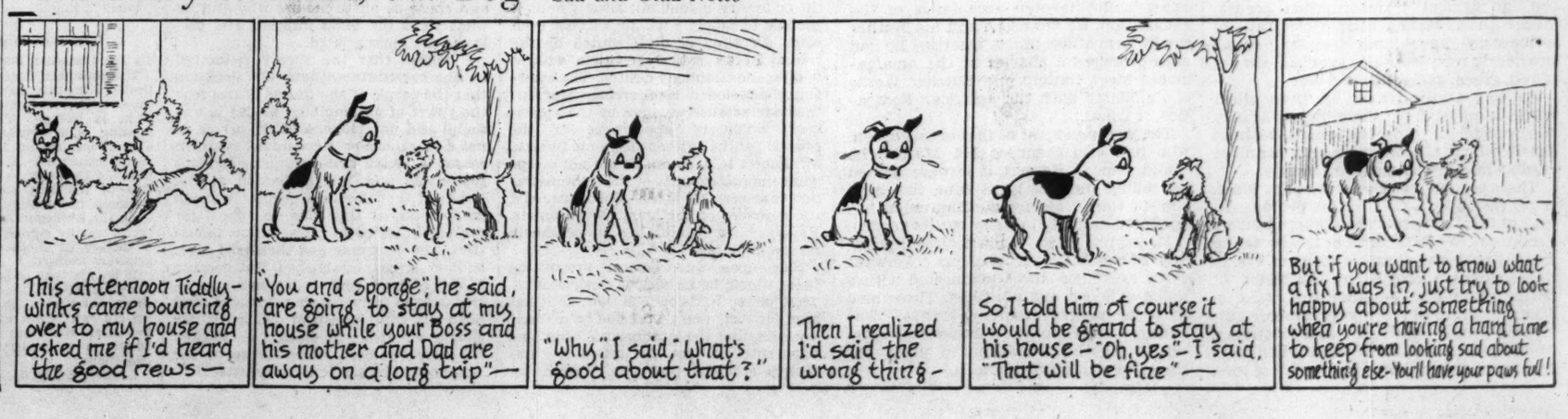
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Tubby Doesn't Want to Work TOO Hard for His Fortune*

By LE PELLEY

OUR ADVENTURERS STILL HAVE THE HARDEST TASK BEFORE THEM — THAT OF SOLVING THE TREASURE MAP PUZZLE
BLACK BEAVER PT.
RIVER
ROCK
TREE
WELL
THESE ROCKS ON THE MAP ARE THE ROCKS AT THE END OF THE POINT — THIS SHACK IS THIS BLACK SQUARE — THOSE POINTED THINGS MUST REPRESENT THE FOREST
BUT THE KEY TO THE TREASURE IS IN THOSE WORDS AT THE BOTTOM = ROCK TREE WELL ARROW U TO STONE X — WHAT DO THEY MEAN ?
THEY MUST BE LANDMARKS
BUT THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF TREES AND ROCKS
CERTAINLY ! IT IS GOING TO TAKE A LOT OF GOOD, HARD THINKING
PERSONALLY, I LIKE MY TREASURE MAPS WITH JUST A BIG "X", SAYING "DIG HERE"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Sad and Glad News*

By CARMACK


This afternoon Tiddly-winks came bouncing over to my house and asked me if I'd heard the good news—
"You and Sponge", he said, "are going to stay at my house while your Boss and his mother and Dad are away on a long trip"—
"Why," I said, "what's good about that?"
Then I realized I'd said the wrong thing—
So I told him of course it would be grand to stay at his house—"Oh, yes"—I said. "That will be fine"—
But if you want to know what a fix I was in, just try to look happy about something when you're having a hard time to keep from looking sad about something else—You'll have your paws full!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Neutrality, in Africa and the World

A DEEPLY important neutrality bill is now at last taking workable shape in Washington. Difficulties which have stood in the way of governmental authority over arms shipments and loans likely to involve the United States in conflict seem now on the way to being resolved, possibly at the present session of Congress.

But, it cannot be said too often, isolation-neutrality is not enough. Indeed, it is not the best and most effective way to real neutrality. It is delusive. The first and best step toward neutrality is to assist in seeing that there is no war.

In this subject the American people have the deepest interest. An intelligent and venerable lady in western Tennessee wrote her son in Washington this week. She said: "I do hope you'll keep us out of trouble in this Italian-Ethiopian business." Her son is a member of Congress. Every alert American doubtless agrees with that lady. It is not so generally perceived that there are two stages in the preservation of American neutrality, and that isolation is the second and more desperate stage.

As far as the first, or peace-preserving, stage goes in the present controversy, the United States is not entirely remiss, though it could do more. On three or four occasions, the American Government has publicly and prominently indicated the sympathetic interest and support with which it follows the activities of the League in the Ethiopian difficulty. The Pact of Paris has been called by the State Department to the attention of the nations.

In fact, as a nation without territory in Africa and not a major European power, the United States has been in fairly close contact with the peace factors. It has, in a mild sense, been in "consultation" with Great Britain on the issue, and this contact is to be maintained through regular diplomatic channels.

But if these peace-preserving efforts ultimately become ineffective, in this or any other conflict, the new neutrality legislation takes on highest importance. Thus it is gratifying that the State Department and senatorial conferees have at last reached tentative agreement. The new proposals skirt many pitfalls. They would first set up a publicity and licensing system, by which the Government would know what munitions are under manufacture, and if for export, where they are proposed to be shipped.

Then the President would be authorized to withhold licenses for munitions export or the issuance of loans, in his discretion, whenever such trading would involve the nation in conflict, or be contrary to national policy.

Hitherto the Senate has insisted that such an embargo should apply to both sides in a war. Numerous senators believe that the right to pick between two belligerent sides is akin to the right to declare war: that it would permit the President to co-operate, for instance, with a League of Nations sanctions boycott. And they have feared the policy would "involve" the United States. State Department experts, on the other hand, have foreseen occasions when an embargo against both sides would also be unfair or hostile to one of them. They have believed a bilateral embargo to be too rigid, and they have opposed any mandatory embargo as altogether too great a commitment.

The present draft neatly avoids these pitfalls by leaving with the President decision whether one or both sides shall be embargoed, but makes him submit his proposal to Congress, to stand unless Congress rejects it. The only difficulty remaining concerns congressional recesses, when the President could be involving the nation in a discriminatory foreign policy, with measures implying almost "unfriendly acts" against one side, for months before Congress could veto the policy.

An unwillingness to give the President that much power will doubtless be expressed in the Senate. One answer to the argument is that the President, by statements and executive acts, can today involve the nation irretrievably in foreign policies which Congress could not veto in time.

But the newly proposed division of authority between the President and Congress seems a promising compromise. The present legislative calendar is jammed; if the neutrality bill could be passed, it would do more than anything else to justify the late session. But it is encouraging at least that so much practical work is being achieved in the second line of defense against American involvement in war. The first line—seeing that there is no war—justifies equal labors.

Drinking on Relief

MUCH of that indignation which likes to call itself righteous was doubtless provoked by recent reports of persons getting drunk on liquor bought with relief money. Sentencing one such misdemeanant to thirty days in the county jail, a New Jersey judge warned that similar penalties would be meted out to others so offending.

This would seem eminently a case where the "punishment fits the crime" but it does not end there. Other aspects present themselves to the thoughtful. For instance, isn't the culpability of the grocer or saloon keeper who knowingly accepts relief money for liquor at least as great? Isn't he in a sense a receiver of stolen goods, taking taxpayers' money intended for quite another purpose?

It is common knowledge that such instances are sadly frequent. If some of the indignation directed to the drinker—whose pitiable offense is not in any way condoned—were brought to bear practically upon the supplier of the drink by canceling his liquor license the effect would be praiseworthy. And certainly it is incumbent on relief officials to be more and more stern in shutting off funds to individuals who use the money for drink.

But if dispassionate judgment and fairness are to temper indignation, the emphasis and publicity given to such instances should not lead to intemperate criticism of all those unfortunate enough to be forced on relief rolls. In this strange epoch when one portion of the population in most countries is working to support the other part in enforced idleness the temptation to lay the shortcomings of some upon the shoulders of all cannot be too strongly guarded against.

Fluorescent Thought

SHELTERED from daylight in an upper corridor of the Harvard University Museum is a modest display of minerals in a cabinet illuminated by an ordinary incandescent lamp. When the visitor accepts the invitation to push a button, a magical transformation occurs. Under the revealing ultra-violet rays of a mercury-vapor lamp the dull colors previously seen leap into exquisite shades of red, green, gold, pink and blue.

So long as the impact of these short waves is maintained, the minerals display the wonderful property which without sensible heat transforms a commonplace exhibit into one of startling beauty.

There is a fluorescence of thought which is suggested by a visit to this demonstration of inert minerals absorbing vitalizing radiations. When touched by the revealing insight of genius, humble ideas of everyday living are colored by the vision of better possibilities. Familiar words take on fresh meaning when exposed to more cultivated and spiritual understanding. Menial tasks are sublimated when performed in the radiant atmosphere of love.

Cleaning Up a Racket

WHEN William Fellowes Morgan Jr., New York City Fusion Administration Commissioner of Markets, undertook to smash the poultry racket in the biggest city in the United States, he assumed a job the magnitude of which few persons unacquainted with the inside history of racketeering can appreciate.

Mr. Morgan's fight against this evil began when he assumed office and has continued unremittingly. It is a big job he has undertaken, and success in it depends upon the public co-operation he receives. Law enforcement is made more difficult by the intimidation of witnesses, who are afraid to testify in view of the strong-arm methods employed by these racketeers and the numerous murders of poultry dealers who have attempted to fight the extortionists.

New York's poultry racket is the second oldest underworld scheme for extorting money in the five boroughs, having been preceded only by racketeering in the building trades. It goes as far back as the beginning of this century, when unscrupulous dealers in supplies for kosher poultry became active. It then went under the name of the Poultry Trust, but the methods the leaders employed in enforcing their rule on independent dealers were not much different from today's.

A fowl either is kosher or it is not kosher, and this means much to the big Jewish population in New York City. Once the racketeers got their hands on the source of supply of poultry to kosher dealers, this Jewish population at once became victimized in price and had no way of helping itself. Moreover, the price of poultry throughout the eastern United States is said to be largely influenced by the live poultry market in New York.

There has been much milling around in the poultry slaughterers' union the last few days. Charles Herbert, convicted a few years ago of criminal conspiracy and reputedly tsar of the poultry market, offered to resign as business agent, expecting a vote of confidence. Instead a secret ballot favored acceptance of the resignation. He vowed he and his brother would form a new union, asserting he had been promised a charter by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The vice-president of that organization, who had also promised Mr. Morgan he would remove Herbert if it were proved the union did not want him, has been "out of town." Meanwhile, the union has hesitated actually to carry out its verdict.

Meanwhile, also, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., declares, "We want every racketeer who is connected with a union expelled and punished. These men must be purged from our ranks." The poultry industry offers a first-class opportunity for the federation to prove the sincerity of its protestations.

The Admirable Michael

Book News of the Day

IN SATURDAY ISLAND (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) Hugh Brooke chronicles the amazing activities of a Brighton barmaid and an aristocratic English schoolboy of 11. While they are en route to Jamaica, Aggie to help in a tearoom, Michael to visit relatives, the ship on which they are traveling sails into the path of a cyclone, and Aggie and Michael, after tossing about for hours in the tempestuous sea, find themselves stranded on an uninhabited island in the outlying Bahamas. With the aid of Michael's previously prepared box for "Shipwrecked Mariners," and a mutual sense of humor, they proceed to make their new life not only bearable but actually a series of gala occasions.

Michael's manners and disposition are typical of any healthy young 11-year-old. The Boy Scout movement has not yet had any noticeable toning-down effect on his character, but he has nevertheless profited from it to the extent of garnering an unusual mass of camping hints. He makes toothbrushes by chopping away at the ends of small sticks; he makes bamboo mattresses; he catches fish and catapults birds; he knows what fruit is good to eat, and what water is fit to drink. This practical knowledge, combined with his exuberance, humor and unfailing optimism, makes him indispensable.

Aggie, in her turn, is equally essential to Michael's existence. She can make up nonsense jingles on the least provocation; she has no fear, either of the night or of skeletons in straw hats, and she can climb trees. Her cooking is perhaps not without reproach. There was the time she tried to grill a fish: "The bamboo caught fire, then the fish. The fish slipped off the stick and fell into the ashes. So she ran down on to the shore and tried to wash it in the sea."

The adventures of Aggie and Michael during their two-years isolation make a continuously exciting story. The descriptions of the island, of tropical life, of the southern seas, are vivid and colorful. It is almost cause for regret when Captain Brown finally rescues the outcasts. But he is very handsome, and has helpful ideas on how Aggie and Michael can make some needed money out of their island. He has all the characteristics of a successful publicity agent, but he is a romantic one into the bargain, and not insensible to Aggie's charms. At the end, Michael bravely sacrifices his "pal" to the captain.

"Saturday Island" is a gay story; one to be read with relish. Mr. Brooke is at his best in his comedy, which has added value and depth because of his geniality and understanding of human nature. Add these qualities to the extraordinary ingredients provided by Mr. Brooke's fecund imagination, and it is easy to see why the charm of the book is inescapable.

W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Putting In a Pinch Hitter

By Frank L. Perrin

ACCORDING to the rules of cricket, baseball and other sports, the substitution of a pinch hitter is permissible. Now we see it applied to politics, or at least to the more or less hazardous effort of the Washington Administration to bring about, in the eleventh inning, the enactment of a federal tax bill unsatisfactory to a large number of those on the opposing sides in Congress. Secretary Morgenthau, as the scheduled and qualified batter-up and spokesman for the Treasury, manifested unwillingness to "go to bat" for his Chief. Apparently he is not in sympathy with the theory that in the effort to insure greater revenues the quickest and most direct method is to penalize big business and, in the vernacular of the moment, "soak the rich."

Mr. Morgenthau, mindful of his responsibilities as a loyal supporter of the Administration, did appear before a Senate committee in the role of adviser. But he was an unwilling and evasive counselor. Apparently he does not subscribe to the theory that social reform, as it is defined, accords, logically or practically, with sound fiscal policy. If it is sought to increase the federal income in order to meet the increasing demands upon it, he would, it is made quite apparent, spread the tax burden to include incomes in the lower brackets.

* * *

But the Senate and its committee members were not to remain unenlightened. A resourceful advocate, either for the state or the accused, for the plaintiff or for the defendant, always finds it possible to supply a willing witness, even when surprised or disappointed by the refusal of an entirely credible witness to offer the testimony desired. The emergency occasioned by Secretary Morgenthau's reluctance was met by the apparently voluntary appearance of the counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Robert H. Jackson. He did not disappoint the protagonists of the Administration measure. He is, no doubt sincerely, the defender of the mass of consumers. He says their purchasing power should not be impaired.

Now upon this general proposition there should be no serious disagreement. That power is at low ebb now, as it has been for some years. It should be realized, however, that the level has not been, and apparently cannot be raised by any merely artificial processes. Wealth, so-called, is already bearing the major burden of taxation, just as it should do. But beyond a reasonable and possibly easily ascertainable point there will come disintegration. Is this desirable in any state where the purchase and sale of services and commodities at fair prices—which means a fair profit—is assumed to be sound policy and usually desirable practice?

It has become increasingly apparent since the President showed his hand by demanding the enactment of the pending tax bill at this session of Congress that it is his desire to curb big business, both corporate and individual. The soundness of this plan is not yet apparent to all the members of either the House or the Senate. But as a political expedient, under existing economic conditions, it may appeal to those whose great desire is to perpetuate the existing leadership in Washington. Those of the masses whose purchasing power is so zealously safeguarded by the President are not found to be impoverished when their voting power is appraised.

* * *

Against the theory of ultimate confiscation of the so-called money power there opposes itself the not unsound theory that a wider distribution of the tax burden would result in bringing home to the smaller taxpayer a realization of his own responsibilities as a citizen and voter. A tax, however slight, imposed upon the most modest net income, or upon sales or money transactions, would, it might be discovered, result in putting every voter, man or woman, upon notice and cause us all to inquire who and by what right the taxes imposed and collected are appropriated.

I believe that the theory reiterated by the substitute witness, Mr. Jackson, that the people of the United States fear the power of accumulated wealth is unsound and untenable. Wealth, *per se*, is not a marauder or a criminal. It has, in reason, a vested and continuing right to reasonable and fair protection at the hands of the American people. It would be specious, at this time, to appeal for the protection of so-called infant industries. The economic and industrial basis is, it is agreed, established. But because of this is there, conceivably, any persuasive reason why, having fostered and achieved this industrial efficiency, we should set about to destroy or weaken it? None has been offered, even by the Administration's volunteer batsman.

Elephantine Hopes

Arms Control Begins at Home

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems too bad that our national love of individual liberty has prevented any real control of the sale or possession of firearms and ammunition in the United States. If there were a stronger public opinion in favor of rigid restriction of individual arming, our Government might have a better background for its efforts to restrict the international arms trade.

Our delegates to Geneva can commit their people to national action only so far as their people, through their elected representatives in the Senate, permit them. It is evident that at present "the folks back home" are not actively concerned about wiping out illegal arms sales in their own communities; and it seems logical that such inaction will have its effect on American participation in international arms agreements. In other words, Americans would hardly wish to enforce discipline on others to which they do not care to subject themselves.

As long as our people feel that an individual's right to bear arms is largely his own business, and that any curtailment of that right infringes individual liberty, they will not be willing to deprive other peoples of the same right. And until we are ready to take united action to control the use of firearms in the United States, we can hardly hope to catch up with our statesmen's vision of world control.

Criminals have been found better armed than police. This could not be if proper control were maintained. A restrictive agreement on machine gun sales has been effected; but automatics, shotguns, rifles and the like are still generally available to the determined purchaser.

If we can bring up to date our frontier-era state laws on this subject, and agree nationally to license and check annually the ownership of firearms as carefully as we do that of automobiles, we might offer something really effective to the solution of the international arms problem. Like charity, disarmament begins at home.

White Plains, N. Y. FRANK SADDLER

Opinions on Levinson Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I draw your attention to a misconception which might arise as the result of a headline in the Monitor of July 30? Under the caption, "Leaders Favor Levinson Plan on African Rift," the Monitor published what was, in fact, comments both agreeing with and disagreeing with various aspects of Mr. Salmon O. Levinson's proposal to submit the Italo-Ethiopian dispute to the World Court.

... one example of the inaccuracy of the headline might I point out that Professor James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, made it clear that in his opinion there is no alternative for the League of Nations in matters of this kind.

Specifically Professor Shotwell declared that if the League of Nations should fail in its peace efforts, only two courses would be open—one, "to accept frankly a return to the pre-war situation" and the other "to study in what way the League of Nations should be reformed so as to make it more capable of meeting the situation for which it was designed."

I realize that typographical limitations make it difficult if not impossible to include every nuance in a headline. And I feel sure that your intention and desire will be to permit no misinterpretation to surround statements such as that from Professor Shotwell which I have quoted.

A. H. W.

New York City.

Treatment of Backward Races

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Signor Mussolini asks whether the League was to be the tribunal before which Negroes and backward races can arraign great nations. The answer is definitely, Yes. Italy appreciated the value of British and American help during the great war and that help was given to make the world safe for democracy.

President Wilson said at Versailles, when introducing the League Covenant on February 14, 1919, "We have done with annexations of helpless peoples. We recognize in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily before we use them for our interest."

President Wilson then proceeded to arraign Germany for her treatment of backward races, and Italy supported that action.

The present position is that Italy desires to invoke the Suez Canal Convention in breach of the Kellogg Pact. I cannot see that either England or the United States can allow such procedure.

R. C. HAWKIN

London, Eng.

Uneconomic Subsidizing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The continued demand for subsidies in the United Kingdom makes one wonder whither the course now being pursued by the Government is leading. There are subsidies on housing, milk, wheat, shipping and sugar, and in mentioning these the list is by no means exhausted. It has been alleged that it would be better to pay the men to remain idle in the beet sugar industry than to continue the subsidy, so great is the drain upon the Exchequer. A subsidy to one industry is usually employed as an argument for a subsidy in another. To what, then, are subsidies leading?

It is true that they assist home industries temporarily, but the multiplication of subsidies, apart from the serious effect they ultimately exert upon a nation's foreign trade, too often encourage industries entirely unsuited to a country's climatic and other conditions.

London, England. C. W.

The Wide Horizon

1918 . . . Lest We Forget . . . 1935

By Evelyn Harris

WHEN the wheat tax was put on to help business, the miller paid it. A simple procedure, needing little in the way of machinery to carry through, it did not reduce the long line of unemployment very much.

Farmers sold the wheat, bakers bought the flour, millers stood between, taking half a cent a pound to hand to the Government for the purpose of assisting the real wheat grower, who had gotten into difficulties by reason of wheat selling for less than a half cent a pound at threshing time.

What were the bakers doing when the AAA put on this tax? They were helping the large tin manufacturing concerns, for in many bakeries, every pan was discarded, and new pans, holding two ounces less of bread, were made inside of a week. After the loaf of bread was baked, it looked practically the same as before, so the baker was able to get back his half cent paid in taxes, plus enough to give him a good extra profit.

What were the farmers doing by reason of this extra one-half cent a pound on wheat? First of all, they were carrying their wheat to the mill as their fathers and grandfathers had done, but they were taxed far more than half cent a pound. In 1915, for sixty pounds of wheat carried to the mill, thirty-seven and a half pounds of flour and twelve pounds of bran were obtained. In 1930, thirty-six pounds of flour and no bran were obtained. In 1934, thirty-five pounds of flour and no bran were obtained.

In June and July, wheat prices are always low. Those who export wheat to us do not allow it to come in when we are threshing. Those who have speculated, and have our wheat in the warehouses, usually keep it there until all of the new wheat from the United States can be safely sold and stored.

* * *

In 1918, the daily papers carried headlines "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR! HELP BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF WHEAT. HELP SAVE FOOD FOR THE ALLIES."

Everything connected with the production of the wheat crop that year was paid for in real dollars, and real sweat. All the available men had been drafted into the army, except those who stayed at home to make $10 a day working in munitions plants, steel and flour mills, and in various other needful industries. All farm help had gone to the cities.

The long hours and real manual labor to "GROW—GROW MORE—GROW BETTER CROPS," plus right weather conditions, had finally resulted in producing the first real good crop of wheat that had been grown for many years, and there was an insistent and increasing demand for it. The countries on the other side of the world needed bread, and had still the gold or the credit to pay for it.

When there was no price of wheat fixed for the farmers, wheat was selling close to $3.50 a bushel, but a committee in Washington wanted to make it around $1.50 to the grower. When wheat had been planted in 1918, the farmers were ready to "fight"—"farm"—or "finance" for their country. Mr. Hoover as food administrator had been able, with the assistance of the women of America, to pile up a reserve of 900,000,000 bushels, as against but 600,000,000 bushels the year previous. The farmers were urged to add to their wheat acres, and did so, with the result that there was a surplus of more than 200,000,000 bushels.

In answer to the plea put out by Mr. Hoover for "wheatless days" and "meatless days," the American women persisted in the saving of flour and the grain dealers had a tremendous lot of wheat—flour for shipment overseas. BUT Congress fixed the price that the farmer could get at $2.20 for United States No. 2 hard wheat, while the various dealers throughout the country fixed the grade! Prices paid at the railroad close to the farm were for the lowest grades. We find that the wheat had some energy left in it after being loaded by the farmers who were willing to "fight"—"farm"—or "finance," for the grades were declared to be higher at seacoast than they were at the loading point.

* * *

The farmers in 1918 lost more money on wheat than they were able to make for the next fifteen years. Fifty per cent was lopped off the selling price (to the farmer) of a big crop in the United States—but the wheat did not go on the world market at that figure. Had there been more farmers, and fewer lawyers and politicians in Congress at that time, we would not have needed any bonus now, or any of the so-called "relief."

Conditions now in 1935 are practically the same in Washington, but gradually growing worse and worse on the farms. If the farmer received nothing at all for his wheat to help pay taxes and production costs, the prices on cereal, flour, bread, bread pans, freight and selling charges would be the same. The bran and middlings, twenty-five pounds taken from the farmer's sixty pounds of wheat, are now sold back to him with all taxes added. This is to feed his poultry and cows, so the more wheat a farmer grows, the more taxes he pays.

The millers pay nothing at all—they pass it right back to the farmers. Only grain sold to the brewers goes tax-free for whisky and beer.

We can neither "farm"—nor "finance," so is it about time we started to *fight*?